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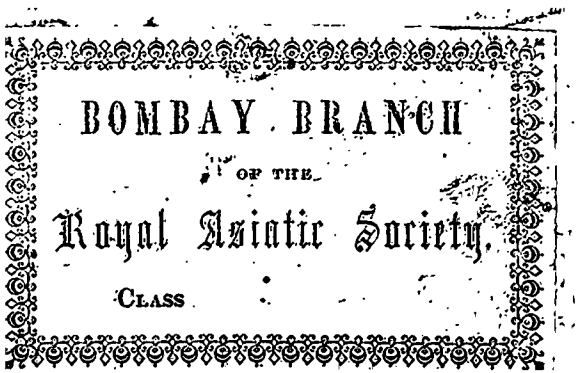

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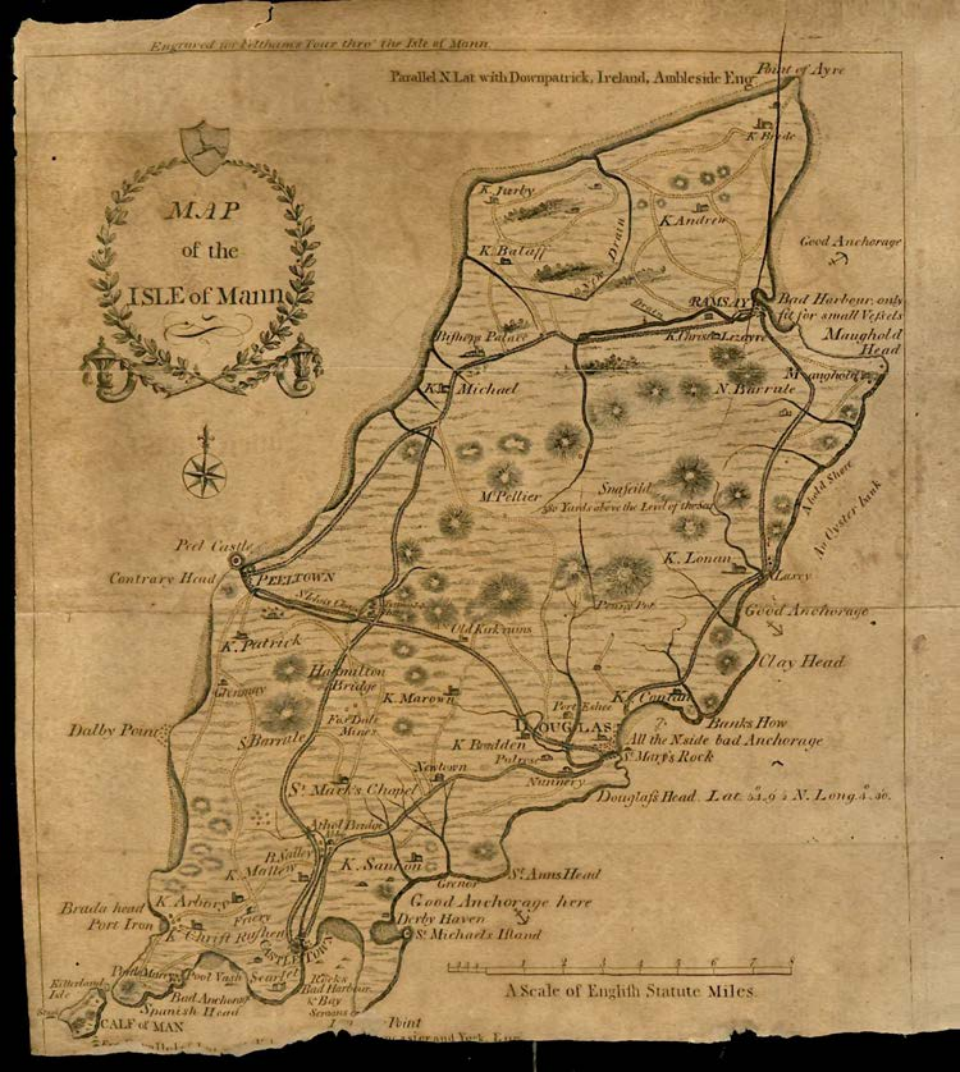
Engraved for Bellhams Tour thro' the Isle of Mann

MAP of the ISLE of Mann



TOUR

THROUGH

THE ISLAND OF MANN,

IN 1797 AND 1798;

COMPRISING

SKETCHES OF ITS ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY, CONSTITUTION, LAWS, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, FISHERY, &c.

INCLUDING

WHATEVER IS REMARKABLE IN EACH PARISH, ITS POPULATION, INSCRIPTIONS, REGISTERS, &c.

838 01

BY

JOHN FELTHAM.

Embellished with a Map of the Island and other Plates.

BATH, PRINTED BY R. CRUTTWELL;

AND SOLD BY

C. DILLY, POULTRY, LONDON; JONES, LIVERPOOL; BROWN, BRISTOL; WARE, WHITEHAVEN; WOOLMER, EXETER, &c.

1798.

[Price Seven Shillings.]

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TO

HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF ATHOL.

MY LORD DUKE,

CONCEIVING the partiality you must naturally feel for the best interests of the Island of Mann, even if I had not heard you express it very warmly, I ſhould from thence have been induced to conclude that you would not deem me intrusive, or as acting improperly, in thus presuming to dedicate this Tour to your Grace.

It appears before you in the state in which it was addressed to Dr. Hawes; no fact is designedly

designedly mistated, nor, I trust, any reflection urged that can wound the feelings of a ſingle individual.

Should, therefore, your Grace find any amuſement in this volume, or deem it not unworthy your protection and patronage, I ſhall be much gratified.

I am,

My Lord Duke,

very reſpectfully,

Your Grace's obedient ſervant,

THE AUTHOR.

Bath, Aug. 1798.

CONTENTS.

LETTER I.

OBSERVATIONS on walking—Rout to and from Liverpool —Situation of the Iſland of Man—Kings—Lords—Biſhops —Eſtabliſhments—Governors - - Page 1 to 24.

LETTER II.

Commiſſioners' Report—Allegations—Revenue—Cuſtoms— Duties—Illicit practices - - - - - 25 to 32.

LETTER III.

Conſtitution—Courts of Civil Juriſdiction—Spiritual Courts —Juries—Inferior Officers - - - 33 to 44.

LETTER IV.

On Agriculture—Quarterlands—Soil—Climate—Tenures— Mowing—Farms—Roads—Ploughs—Manures—Cattle— Sheep—Pigs—Crops - - - - - 45 to 58.

LETTER V.

On Literature—Language—Printers—Scriptures—Hymns— Engliſh and Manks Publications on the Iſland 59 to 72.

LETTER VI.

Ports—Fairs—Regiſters—Population—Vicars—Poſt-office— Revenue—Duties—Imports—Exports—Bounties—Reflec- tions - - - - - - - - - 73 to 83.

LETTER VII.

On the Fiſhery—Salmon &c.—Of Herrings—Boats—Price—Mode of Curing—Exported—Sorts uſed in Italy—A Poem on the Herring Fiſhery - - - - - 83 to 98.

LETTER VIII.

Abbeys—Clergy—Law-ſuits reſpecting their rights, and the eſtabliſhment at Caſtletown—Benefactors - 99 to 104.

LETTER IX.

Biſhop Wilſon's Life abridged—Anecdotes—Letter to Lord Derby—Biſhop Hildeſley—Biſhop Wilſon's Works, editions of—Anecdotes of the Rev. Dr. Wilſon and Mrs. Macaulay, and of Mr. and Mrs. Northcote - - 106 to 116.

LETTER X.

Miſcellaneous—Early Hiſtory.—Its acceſſion to England in 1765—Paſſage Veſſels of the Iſland,&c.—Paſs—Coins—Mills - - - - - - - - 117 to 125.

LETTER XI.

Cattle—Birds—Plants—Roads—Inns—Taxes—Rivers—Calf—Mountains—Springs—Domeſtick Œconomy—Ladies—Gallantry—Character of the lower claſſes—Language—Meeting of their Parliament - - - 126 to 138.

LETTER XII.

Of the Houſe of Keys—Singular Laws—Ceremony on their Promulgation—Ordinances—Attornies fees—Loyalty—Liſt of principal Land Proprietors—Poſtſcript - 139 to 154.

PAROCHIAL

A TOUR

THROUGH

THE ISLE OF MAN.

LETTER I.

To Wm. H——s, Esq; M. D. Spital-Square.

DEAR SIR, *Salisbury*, 1798.

AT length I gratify my wishes, by sending you, in a collected form, the observations I made last summer during my tour through the Island of Man. Mr. H—k—s, who resided in Ramsay, induced me to accompany him thither; and joining him at Bristol, we proceeded on foot to Liverpool.

Moritz, a German, whose excursion in England is translated, observes, "That a traveller on foot in England is considered as a sort of wild man, or an out-of-the-way being, who is stared at, pitied, suspected, and shunned, by every body that meets him."

I have felt the truth of these remarks. On his asking why Englishmen, so fond of acting up to their own notions and ideas, did not now and then, merely to see life in every point of view, *travel on foot?* the answer made was, "We are too rich, too lazy, and too proud."

Since this, we have done something to retrieve our characters. I have the happiness of knowing several gentlemen,

who take conſiderable pleaſure in walking; and others, whoſe excurſions are before the public.

Mr. Hucks, in his Tour through Wales, 1794, ſays, "We are ſo completely metamorphoſed, that I much doubt "if you would recognize us through our diſguiſe: we carry "our clothes, &c. in a wallet or knapſack, from which we "have not hitherto experienced the ſlighteſt inconvenience: "as for all ideas of appearance and gentility, they are in- "tirely out of the queſtion—our object is to ſee, not to be "ſeen; and if I thought I had one acquaintance, who would "be aſhamed of me and my knapſack, ſeated by the fire- "ſide of an honeſt Welch peaſant in a country village, I "ſhould not only make myſelf eaſy on my own account, "but ſhould be induced to pity and to deſpiſe him for his "weakneſs."

I ſhall now notice other modes adopted by pedeſtrians, in long excurſions.—The Rev. Mr. Warner ('Walk through Wales,' 1798, 8vo.) had a *ſpencer* fitted up with a large ſportſman's pocket to carry his linen, &c. and Mr. C. who accompanied him, had ſide-pockets annexed to his coat; but neither anſwered perfectly their wiſhes.

A party whom they met had taken another way: a handſome leather bag covered with net-work was ſuſpended from the ſhoulder, and hung under the left arm like a ſhooting bag, and proved no inelegant addition to the perſon.

Another party had their portmanteau on a little poney which they kept before them; but this was, it ſeems, "more plague than profit;" and they ſoon entered into a treaty for its ſale.

It is requiſite that a walker ſhould have about him all his real neceſſaries; theſe are but few, a ſingle change of linen, a pocket map, compaſs, &c. which take but little ſpace, and may be provided for thus:—A ſmall neat bag made with oil-

oil-cafe and lined, about 15 inches every way, made to button deep to prevent rain penetrating, and four buttons to faften two fhoulder-belts, will form a knapfack of fmall weight and attended with no inconvenience, except the falfe fhame which may arife from its pedlar-like appearance, but which good fenfe will foon overcome; but to fecure you a polite reception and a better bed, you may carry it in your handkerchief through a town. This fize is large enough for two perfons, although it muft not be lefs for one; a light fmall umbrella would be a defirable addition.

The counties we paffed through were, Wilts, Somerfet, Glouceſter, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, Cheſter, Lancaſter, and, on returning, Worceſterſhire. The following were the ſtages at which only refreſhments were taken, going to and from Liverpool, from whence the paſſage was by ſea.

Rout to Liverpool, April 1797.

	MILES.
From Saliſbury to Deptford-Inn - -	11
Warminſter - - - - - -	9
Philips-Norton - - - - -	9½
Bath (firſt day) - - - - -	6½
Briſtol - - - - - - -	12
Auſt-Paſſage (ſecond day) - - -	12
Chepſtow - - - - - -	3
Tintern (through Piercefield) - - -	5
Purſue the Banks of the Wye to Monmouth (third day) - - - - -	11
St. Weonard's - - - - -	7
Callow - - - - - -	7
Hope, through Hereford (fourth day) - -	11½
Carried over	104½

	MILES.
Brought over	104½
Leominſter	5
Maidenhead	5
Ludlow	5½
Newton	8
Church-Stretton (fifth day)	8
Dorrington	6½
Shrewſbury	6½
Cockſhutt (ſixth day)	12
Elleſmere	4
Overton, on the Dee	5
Wrexham	7
Ruſſet-Green	5
Cheſter (ſeventh day)	6½
By canal boat to the Merſey, thence to Liverpool, ſuppoſe about	20
Total	208½

Rout from Liverpool to Salisbury, Aug. 1797.

	MILES.
From Liverpool, croſs to Woodſide-ferry, from thence to Eaſtham	7
Cheſter	9
Barnhill (firſt day)	10
Whitchurch	10
Wem	9
Harmer-Hill	4½
Shrewſbury (ſecond day)	6
Leighton-Inn	10
Carried over	65½

	MILES.
Brought over	65½
Coalbrooke-Dale	3
Bridgenorth (third day)	8½
Allembridge	7
Kidderminſter	7
Wendeſley-Green	4
Omberſley	5
Worceſter (fourth day)	5
Severnſtoke	7
Tewkeſbury	8
Glouceſter (fifth day)	11
Painſwick (ſixth day)	6
Minchinhampton	7
Tetbury	6
Malmſbury	5
*Chippenham (ſeventh day)	10
Devizes	10
Bell-Inn, Lydeway	4
Druid's-Head, on Saliſbury-plain	13
Saliſbury (eighth day)	6
Total	198

Expences to Liverpool	£. 2 8 10¾
Expences on return	2 14 3½

The principal rivers croſſed were, the Severn at the Old Paſſage, where there is an excellent inn; the Wye at

* At Chippenham there was an intermiſſion of a day, which was ſpent very agreeably, with an old friend, whoſe muſical abilities do him the greateſt credit.

Chepſtow,

Chepſtow, and the Merſey at Liverpool, where we ſoon found a veſſel ready to ſail; the accommodations were plain; yet agreeable company made the voyage, of two days and two nights, pleaſant.

Another veſſel accompanied us, in which was the Lieut.-Governor's Lady; and on a ſignal being given, the Governor attended on Douglas Quay to conduct her to the Caſtle.

The ruins, churches, houſes, gardens, manufactories, and every attractive object in the immediate line of our route, were attentively inſpected; but as they were not our principal objects, and are generally well known, I ſhall not deſcribe them.* The country appeared every where rich and beautiful; the face of nature was in its moſt blooming ſtate, and the golden harveſt ſolicited a ſmile of gratitude towards the benevolent Author. But to proceed:—

"Mona, I ſing, the favourite of heaven;
"That happy ſpot that was of old ordain'd
"To be the ſeat of modern bliſs:—where peace
"For ever dwells, and fair proſperity
"Enthron'd ſits ſmiling on her golden ſhores."

A MANKS BARD.

THE ISLAND OF MAN

Is centrically ſituated between Great-Britain and Ireland; the middle is 54 deg. 46 m. North latitude; it is about 30 miles long, and 10 broad in the wideſt part. Its extreme points running narrow, we may ſtate it to be about 70 miles

* Theſe objects formed a few letters to ſome friends, particularly to John Hayne Bovet, eſq; Taunton, and W. Buller, eſq; Wilton.

in

in circumference, and its contents 220 ſquare miles. Five twelfths are heathy mountain and mooriſh ground; the remainder, arable, paſture, and meadow land.

It is divided into ſix manors; his Grace the Duke of Athol is lord of two of theſe.

Its bearing and diſtance from particular points is as follows:—From the Calf to the hill of Howth, S. W. ½ W. 54 miles. To the Skerries light, S. by E. 35 miles. To Carlingford, W. ½ S. 45 miles. To Strangford, N. W. by W. ½, 27 miles. From Peele to the Copeland lights, N. W. ½ N. 35 miles. To the Mull* of Galloway, N. by W. ½ W. 25 miles. From the point of Ayre to the Mull of Galloway, N. W. by W. 22 miles. From ditto to St. Bees' Light-houſe, E. by N. 29 miles. From Maughold Head to St. Bees' Light-houſe, E. N. E. ½ N. 30 miles. From Douglas to the N. W. buoy at Liverpool, S. E. ¼ S. 60 miles. The courſes taken by Mr. Fanning from the true meridian, and the diſtances nautical miles; the variation of the compaſs upon a mean 2¼ points.

The oldeſt map of the Iſland is by Thomas Durham, in 1595, from which *Speed* copied his; the map by Mr. Fanning is the laſt that has been made, and this is eſteemed, particularly for its nautical correctneſs.

The name of Man is ſuppoſed to refer to its ſituation as to the ſurrounding kingdoms, from the Saxon word *Mang*,

* The Mull of Galloway is a promontory, well-known to mariners who navigate the Iriſh channel. It is the moſt ſouthern point of Scotland on the Weſt ſide, and lies in lat. 54, 44. Mull, or as it is called by the Highlanders *Moil*, ſeems to be the Galic term for *cape*, and hath been adopted by the Lowlanders in two inſtances only, the Mull of Cantire and of Galloway.—Perhaps the word might come from *Mole*, a mould or heap.

ſignifying

ſignifying *among*; others ſuppoſe the word to originate from *Maune*, the name of St. Patrick, the apoſtle of the iſland, before he aſſumed that of *Patricius*. By Cæſar it is called *Mona*;* by the inhabitants *Manning*; and by people in general *Man*.

Its ancient bearing was a ſhip; but the arms are now, and have been for centuries, Gules, three armed legs proper, or rather argent, conjoined in feſs, at the upper part of the thigh, fleſhed in triangle, garniſhed and ſpurred topaz. So long as the King of Man wrote *Rex Manniæ et Inſularum*, they bore the ſhip; but when the Scots had poſſeſſion, with the Weſtern iſlands, the legs were ſubſtituted. It is ſaid of the three legs, that with the *toe* of the one they ſpurn at Ireland, with the *ſpur* of the other they kick at Scotland, and with the third they bow to England.

It is ſuppoſed that the firſt inhabitants were Britiſh; and that they were ſucceeded by the Druids until the fourth century, when chriſtianity was introduced into this iſland.

In the tenth century, King Orry ſubdued the Orcades and Hebrides, and ſeated himſelf on the throne. And he was ſucceeded in the following order:

---

* All late writers agree that *Mona Cæſaris* is Man; but *Mona Taciti* belongs to Angleſey. Early authors call it *Monada*, *Menavia Secunda*, (to diſtinguiſh it from Angleſey) *Eubonia*, &c. The Manks derive it traditionally from Manna Man Maclea, an early king, who firſt conquered the iſland.

In the Frith of Forth there is an iſland called *Amona*, or *Ymona*; that is, the iſland of Mona. For among the ancient Scots *Y*, or *I*, ſignified an iſland, in the ſame way as *ai*, among the Hebrews.—Introd. to the Hiſt. and Antiq. of Scotland, London, 8vo. Noteman, 1769. [The word, perhaps, is more properly ſpelt with a double *nn*, but this I ſhall only adopt in the title-page.]

CATALOGUE

CATALOGUE OF KINGS OF MAN.

OF THE DANISH LINE.

Orry, tenth century: the firſt King.

Guttred, his ſon. He erected Caſtle-Ruſhen, and is buried there.

Reginald, a bad prince. He died by aſſaſſination.

Olave, executed as an uſurper by the King of Denmark.

Olain, his brother, who died in Ireland.

Allen, a bad character—poiſoned by the Governor.

Macon, a gallant prince, deprived, but reſtored again with honour by the Britiſh Monarch.

OF THE NORWEGIAN LINE.

Godred, the reigning prince in the eleventh century.

Fingal, his ſon, ſlain in battle near Ramſay.

Godred Crovan, the Norwegian conqueror.

Lagman, 1082, his ſon; who, having murdered his brother, reſigned the crown for a croſs, and died in his pilgrimage at Jeruſalem.

Mac Marus, or *Mac Manis*, 1089, during Olave's minority, third ſon of the conqueror: he founded Ruſhen Abbey.

Magnus, king of Norway, ſix years.

Olave, 1102, a good prince, ſlain with a battle-axe by Reginald his nephew, near Ramſay, previous to a general battle.

Godred, 1143, Olave's ſon; who revenged his father's fate by the death of Reginald. Elected King of Leinſter alſo for his virtues.

Sumnerled, 1158, Thane of Argyle, and brother-in-law to Godred, conquered and uſurped the crown. Reginald alſo

alſo after him; but Godred ſubdued, and died king in 1187.

Olave, ſon of Godred, dethroned and baniſhed by Reginald his illegitimate elder brother; but after various hardſhips was reſtored. Reginald invaded the kingdom, and was ſlain in battle near the Tynwald. Olave died at Peele caſtle in 1237. Henry III. of England granted him, in 1236, 40 marks, 100 quarters of corn, and five tons of wine, annually, to defend the ſea-coaſt.

Harold, who periſhed by ſea, on the coaſt of Redland, in returning from Norway.

Reginald, 1249, his brother, aſſaſſinated; like John of England, he ſubmitted to the Pope. This ſurrender was done at London, at the houſe of the Knights Templars. John and Henry III. both eſpouſed Reginald.

Magnus, his brother, laſt of the Norwegian line, who died 1265, and was buried in the Abbey-church of Ruſhen.

N. B. The monks of Ruſhen Abbey wrote the hiſtory of Man, as far as the Scottiſh conqueſt. (See Gough's new edit. of Camden.)

OF THE SCOTTISH LINE.

Alexander III. conquered the iſland, and governed it by his Thanes. Then Maurice Okerfair, and others.

OF THE ENGLISH LINE.

Sir William Montacute, crowned 1344 by order of Edw. III. who had enabled him to conquer it. His pretenſions were, having married a deſcendant of Godred Crovan.—"This Earl William was deſcended from Drogo, a "branch of the royal houſe of Man, and his father mar-

"rying

" rying the widow of Olanus king of Man, the royalty " devolved to him, but it was then in the hands of the " Scots; however, the Earl bravely drove them out, " and recovered the ſeigniory and crown of it from " Edward III. and by his approbation was called King " of Man." Antiq. Sariſburienſis, 8vo. Eaſton 1771.

Antony Beck, Biſhop of Durham; a ſhort time, when it returned to Montacute, now Earl of Saliſbury, who ſold it to

Sir William Scroope, who was beheaded.

Percy, earl of Northumberland; granted by Henry IV. who deprived him again.

Sir John Stanley; 6th Henry IV.; and his heirs and ſucceſſors.

Sir John Stanley, his ſon, in 1414.

1441. *Thomas*, his ſon, created Baron Stanley by Henry VI.

1460. *Thomas*, Earl of Derby, (created by Henry VII.) his ſon.

1504. *Thomas*, his grandſon, ſecond Earl of Derby; who reſigned the *regal* title.*

---

* His reaſons are explained in the following extract of a letter from Lord Derby to his ſon:—

" The iſle was ſometime governed by kings, natives of its own, who were converted to Chriſtianity by St. Patrick, the apoſtle of Ireland; and Sir John Stanley, the firſt poſſeſſor of it of that family, was by his patent ſtiled King of Man; as were his ſucceſſors after him, to the time of Thomas ſecond Earl of Derby; who for great and wiſe reaſons thought fit to forbear that title. Some might think it a mark of grandeur, that the Lords of this iſle have been called Kings; and I might be of that opinion, if I knew how this country could maintain itſelf independent of other nations; and that I had no intereſt in another place: but herein I agree with your great and wiſe anceſtor Thomas ſecond Earl of Derby, and with him conceive, that to be a great Lord is more honourable than a petty King.

" Beſides,

From hence then we muſt denominate them princes, as the regal title was never reſumed by any of his ſucceſſors, though their power and dignity remained undiminiſhed.

LORDS OF MAN AND THE ISLES.

1521. *Edward*, ſon of Thomas, ſecond Earl of Derby; in whoſe time the biſhoprick was, by an act of the Britiſh Parliament, rendered ſubject to the ſee of York, though formerly united to Canterbury.

1592. *Henry*, his ſon.

Ferdinand, his ſon; poiſoned by a ſervant in 1594.

William, a younger brother, who being abroad,

Sir Thomas Gerrard was appointed governor by Queen Elizabeth.——James I. gave William a new grant of the iſland, equally liberal with that of Henry IV. which was confirmed by an act of parliament.

1642. *James*, ſeventh Earl of Derby, his ſon. He loſt his head by ſupporting Charles I.; for which Charles II. proved afterwards highly ungrateful. The iſland was beſieged by the parliamentary forces, under Colonels Birch and Duckenfield, and ſurrendered,

---

"Beſides, it is not fit for a King to be ſubject to any other King, but the KING of Kings; nor does it hardly pleaſe a King, that any of his ſubjects ſhould affect that title, were it but to act it in a play; witneſs the ſcrúples raiſed, and objections made, by my enemies in his Majeſties council, of my being too nearly allied to the royalty, to be truſted with too great power; (as before herein-mentioned) whoſe jealouſies and vile ſuggeſtions have proved of very ill conſequence to his Majeſties intereſt, and my ſervice of him.—Take it for granted, that it is your honour to give honour to your ſovereign, it is ſafe and comfortable; therefore in all your actions, let it viſibly appear in this iſle."

Lord

A TABLE shewing the Connexion of the DERBY and ATHOL Families.

JAMES Lord STRANGE, summoned to Parliament 3 Car. I. afterwards Earl of Derby; beheaded at Bolton in Lancashire, for his loyalty, anno 1651.

Had Issue by CHARLOTTA, Daughter of CLAUDE Duke *de la Tremouille*,

- CHARLES, who succeeded him,
- EDWARD, Died without Issue.
- WILLIAM, Died without Issue.
- MARY, Married the Earl of Strafford and left no Issue.
- KATHERINE, Married the Marquis of Dorchester, and left no Issue.
- MARY SOPHIA, Married John Earl of Athol.

Had Issue by HELENA RUPA, a German Lady,

- WILLIAM, who succeeded CHARLES,
- ROBERT, Died without Issue.
- JAMES, The last Earl of Derby,
- CHARLES, Died without Issue.
- CHARLOTTE, Married Thomas Lord Colchester, who died without Issue.
- And other Children, who died young.

Had Issue by THOMAS Earl of O[xford], Eliz. D[aughter of] [Gl]ory.

- One Son, who died without Issue.
- HENRIETTA.
- [E]LIZABETH, who died without Issue.

Had Issue by JOHN, Earl of Anglesea,

- One Daughter only, who died without Issue.
- One Daughter only, who died without Issue.

By JOHN Lord ASHBURNHAM, her second Husband,

Had Issue by MARY, Daughter and sole Heir to Sir WILLIAM MORLEY of Halnaccar,

- One Son, who died without Issue.

JOHN [illegible] Duke of of Athol.

By KATHERINE Daughter of WM. & ANN Duke and Dutchess of Hamilton,

- JAMES, 2d Duke of Athol, 8th Lord of Man.

JOHN, his nephew, 3d Duke of Athol, 9th Lord of Man, who sold his right therein, JOHN, present Duke, his eldest son. JOHN, Marquis of Tullibardin, his eldest son and heir, born 1778.

Lord Fairfax, in 1652, to whom it was granted by Parliament; but on the Reſtoration, the Derby family were reinſtated in all their rights.

Charles, ſon of the nobleman who ſuffered at Bolton, was the firſt lord after the Reſtoration; he died in 1672.

William, his eldeſt ſon; died in 1702.

James, the younger ſon, now ſucceeded—the tenth Earl of Derby. He aſcertained, and confirmed to the Manks, their tenures, which were before very injurious to themſelves and involved in intricacy; this was termed the act of ſettlement paſſed in 1703, and conſiderably augmented the happineſs and proſperity of the iſland. He died without iſſue in 1735.

THE HOUSE OF ATHOL.

The laſt Lord having no iſſue, the kingdom of Man devolved on *James*, ſecond Duke of Athol, who was deſcended from Lady Mary Sophia, youngeſt daughter of the ſeventh Earl of Derby, and wife of his grandfather John Marquis of Athol. During his reign illicit commerce gained a great footing in his dominions. Government, alarmed at the diminution of its revenue, made attempts to purchaſe the iſland, but they were evaded. James died in 1764.

John his nephew, third Duke of Athol, ſucceeded; he married in 1753 Lady Charlotte, ſecond daughter of James 2d Duke of Athol, the preſent Ducheſs Dowager. His Grace died in 1774. Government ſtill renewing overtures of purchaſe, he agreed to reſign his kingdom in 1765 for ſeventy thouſand pounds, which has been thought a ſum by no means adequate for the advantages

tages gained by the Britiſh Government, or for the injury done to his poſterity by its alienation from the family. The act annexing it to the Britiſh crown is termed the 'Re-veſting Act.' Since which Parliament has granted an annuity of 2000l. per annum on the lives of the Duke and Ducheſs, by way of additional compenſation.

The Kings of England always claimed ſovereignty as lords paramount, but they interfered not with its government. The prince's power was ample; he coined money, puniſhed or pardoned delinquents, &c. &c.

John, the preſent Duke of Athol, his eldeſt ſon, was born in 1755; and in 1774 married Jane daughter of Charles Schaw Cathcart, Lord Cathcart; by whom he has four ſons—1. John Marquis of Tullibardin, born June 1778; 2. Lord James; 3. Lord Edward; 4. Lord Robert. Daughters—1. Lady Charlotte; 2. Lady Mary Louiſa, who died an infant; 3. Lady Mary Sophia.*——In 1786 his Grace was created an Engliſh Peer, by the title of Baron Murray, of Stanley in Glocesterſhire, and Earl Strange to his heirs male.† He is one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and Governor of the iſland.

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* His Grace married ſecondly in 1794, Lady Macleod, widow of the late Lord Macleod, by whom he had a daughter who died in June 1796.

† His titles are, The moſt noble John Duke of Athol, Marquis and Earl of Athol, Marquis of Tullibardin, Earl of Strathſay and Strathardel, Viſcount Glenalmond and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Balveny, and Gaſk, Lord of the Iſle of Man; Conſtable of the Caſtle of Kincleven, and hereditary keeper of the palace of Falkland. His Engliſh titles are, Earl Strange and Baron Murray. His chief ſeats are at Blair in Athol, Dunkeld, Tullibardin, and Huntingtower, all in Perthſhire; and at Port-a-ſhee in the Iſle of Man.

SUCCESSION

SUCCESSION OF BISHOPS.

By an act of 33d Henry VIII. the biſhoprick is declared in the province of York; during the Norwegian conqueſt it was under the metropolitan of Drontheim. The biſhopricks of Sodor and Man were united, and continued until conquered by the Engliſh, ſince which the Biſhop of Man keeps his title, and the Scotch biſhop ſtiles himſelf, 'Biſhop of the Iſles,' anciently *Epiſcopus Inſularum Sodorenſium.*

The biſhoprick, formerly annexed to the ſee of the Iſles, has been ſeparated about 400 years. The prelates of the Weſtern iſles had three places of reſidence; Icolumkill, Man, and Bute; and in ancient writs are promiſcuouſly ſtiled *Epiſcopi Manniæ et Inſularum, Epiſcopi Abudarum*, and *Epiſcopi Soderenſis.* Which laſt title the biſhops of the iſles retain, as well as the preſent biſhops of Man. The cathedral of Iona, or Icolumkill, was dedicated to our Saviour, in Greek *Soter*; hence *Soterenſis*, a name frequently given by Daniſh writers to the Weſtern iſles, and now corrupted to *Soderenſis.* The civil wars in Scotland enabled the Danes and Norwegians to ſeize the Iſle of Man and the Weſtern iſlands in 1097; and it is probable they tranſplanted the ſeat of the ſee to Man. When annexed by Edward III. to England, the Lords of Man ſet up biſhops of their own, and the Scottiſh monarchs continued their biſhops of the iſles, of which the records are but imperfect.—Beatſon's Pol. Index.

Buchanan ſays, that the word Sodor was before his time the name of a town in the Iſle of Man. In Gough's edit. of Camden, it is ſaid, this title was given to the ſmall iſland of Peel, which the Norwegians call Holm, within muſket-ſhot of Man, and on which the ruins of Peel caſtle, cathedral, &c. now ſtand.

Admitting the truth of theſe ſtatements, it does not account for the word always preceding that of Man: as, if it were

were only a ſmall iſland adjoining, it would be putting the inferior before the ſuperior. But the following is the moſt rational account of it:—The Weſtern iſlands were divided into two cluſters, in the Norwegian language termed *Suder* and *Norder*, ſignifying Southern and Northern, and *ey* or *ay* an iſland; divided by Ardenamurchan, a point or promontory in Argyleſhire. Man was included in the Sudereys, or Suder, which angliciſed became Soder; and all the iſles being included in one dioceſe, under the Norwegian princes, the Biſhop was termed the Biſhop of Man and the Iſles, or the Biſhop of Sodor and Man. Since Man was annexed by Edward III. to England, and ſeparated from the iſles, the biſhop has exerciſed no juriſdiction over them. But the title is retained in the ſame way as the King of England aſſumes the title of King of France. He was formerly reckoned a baron, but never ſat in the Houſe of Peers, becauſe he held of a ſubject, and not a king; yet hath the higheſt ſeat in the Lower Houſe of Convocation, and is equally a biſhop as to juriſdiction and ordination.

Speaking on this ſubject to a perſon of rank in the iſland, in converſation, 1797; he expreſſed himſelf, as well as can be recollected, as follows:—The Biſhops, (ſaid he) though they have nothing to do with the Britiſh Houſe of Peers, have in the Manks houſe, and with your biſhops are members of the convocation, as the ſee is in the province of York. The biſhop here ranks next after the governor. He is the firſt perſon of his Majeſty's privy council in the iſland, is a judge in its courts of chancery, and a temporal peer and baron in the iſland. His ſee is totally diſtinct from the other lands of the Lord, and he has power over all thoſe lands which compoſe his ſee; they, unconnected with other dues, amount to a little more than 1200l. per ann. all together the biſhoprick being eſtimated at 1500l. per annum.

ORDER

ORDER OF SUCCESSION.

After St. Patrick left the iſland, followed St. Germanus, Conindrius, Romulus, St. Maughold, and Conatus;† then ſoon we come to

Wymundus, *Reymundus*, or *Hamundus*, firſt biſhop of Sodor and Man, conſecrated by Turſton archbiſhop of York; died about 1151.

John, a monk of Sais in Normandy.

Gamaliel, an Engliſhman, conſecrated by Roger archbiſhop of York 1154; buried at Peterborough.

Reginald, a Norwegian, to whom the thirds of the livings were firſt granted by the clergy.

Chriſtian, buried in the monaſtery of Bangor, Ireland.

Michael, a Mankſman, who died about 1203.

Nicholas de Melsa, abbot of Furneſs, reſigned.

Reginald, conſecrated 1216; and *John*, ſucceeded by

Simon, a man of great piety and learning; he held a ſynod of the clergy in 1239, in which thirteen canons were enacted. He died in a good old age, at the palace of Kirk-Michael, in 1249.

Lawrence, the archdeacon, 1249, who was unfortunately drowned with *Harold* king of Man, his queen, and numbers of the nobility. See vacant ſix years.

Richard, an Engliſhman, who died in 1274. He dedicated St. Mary's church of Ruſhen or Caſtletown, in 1260. In his time the Scots conquered the iſland.

† St. Patrick, in 444, with thirty learned and religious perſons, landed in the iſland, where he found the people given to magick, the greater part of whom he converted, but ſuch as refuſed, he baniſhed the iſland; after three years he went for Ireland, and left Germanus, who ſettled the Chriſtian religion in the iſland, from which it never after relapſed: he died before St. Patrick, who then ſent Conindrius and Romulus. Maughold was choſen by univerſal ſuffrage. Conatus was tutor to the King of Scotland (Eugenius)'s ſons.

Hamundus is ſaid to have had his eyes put out for his cruelty.

Marcus Galvadienſis, 1275, baniſhed, but recalled. He held a ſynod, in which 35 canons were enacted.

Mauritius, impriſoned in London by Edward I. ſuperſeded by *Allen* or *Onachus*.

Gilbert, a Scot, two years and a half.

Bernard, a Scot, 3 years.

Thomas, a Scot, 14 years, died 1348.

William Ruſſel, abbot of Ruſhen, elected by the whole clergy of Man in St. German's. He added five more canons; was biſhop 26 years; died 1374.

John Duncan, inſtalled 1376. A Mankſman.

Robert Waldby, 1381, 22 years. Tranſlated to Dublin.

See vacant many years.

Richard Pully, 1429.

John Grene, or *Sprotton*, vicar of Dunchurch in Warwickſhire, 1448.

Thomas Burton, died 1458.

Thomas, abbot of Vale-Royal, Cheſhire, 1480.

Richard Oldham, abbot of Cheſter.

Evan, or *Huan*, elected by Sir Thomas Stanley, 1487.

Thomas Stanley, 1510, rector of Wigan, deprived.

Hugh Heſketh, if not *Huan* above-mentioned.

Robert Ferrier, [*Sodorenſis*] 1545, tranſlated to St. Davids.

Henry Man, 1546, dean of Cheſter, after whom *Stanley* was reſtored, and died in 1558.

John Saliſbury, dean of Norwich, 1559.

James Stanley, 1573, illegitimate ſon of Sir Edward Stanley, firſt Lord Monteagle.

John Merrick, 1577, vicar of Hornchurch, Eſſex; he wrote the account of the iſland, publiſhed by Camden.

George Lloyd, 1599, tranſlated to Cheſter 1604.

Dr. John Philips, 1605, archdeacon of Cleveland and Man; tranſlated the Common-prayer into Manks, died in 1633; a pious, hoſpitable man.

William Foſter, 1634, prebend of Cheſter.

Dr. Richard Parr, 1635, rector of Eccleſton, Lancaſhire; the laſt before the civil war; died 1643.

The See void ſeventeen years.

Samuel Rutter, 1661; he had been archdeacon; was the friend and companion of the great Earl of Derby when in priſon; he wrote ſome poetry for his amuſement, which, in Biſhop Wilſon's time, was eſteemed in the iſland.

Dr. Iſaac Barrow, fellow of Eton college, to whom the clergy are obliged for the royal bounty, for the impropriations and various charities, which rendered his tranſlation, after two years enjoyment of this ſee, to St. Aſaph, a great loſs.

Dr. Henry Bridgeman, dean of Cheſter, 1671.

Dr. John Lake, 1682, archdeacon of Cleveland; tranſlated to Briſtol in 1684; the next year to Chicheſter. He was one of the ſeven biſhops committed to the Tower for a libel againſt James II. or rather for ſubſcribing a petition to his Majeſty, wherein he, and they, expreſs great averſeneſs to the diſtributing and publiſhing in all their churches, the King's declaration for liberty of conſcience, &c. After William came to the crown, he refuſed taking the oaths of allegiance, &c. and was therefore deprived.

Dr. Baptiſt Levinz, 1684, prebend of Wincheſter, who died 1693.

See vacant five years.

Dr. Thomas Wilſon, of Trinity college, Dublin, 1697-8; died in 1755.

Dr. Mark Hildeſley, vicar of Hitching, Herts; died 1772.

Dr. Richmond, vicar of Walton, Lancaſhire; died 1780.

Dr. G. Maſon, who died in 1784, and to whom has ſucceeded the preſent biſhop

DR. CLAUDIUS CRIGAN.

OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

GOVERNORS.

THE Governor, the Council, the Deemſters, and Keys, form the legiſlature of the iſland; they are four ſeparate eſtates, and the concurrence of the whole is neceſſary to make a law. The Eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment conſiſts of the Lord Biſhop, the Archdeacon, his Official, two Vicars-General, and the Parochial Clergy. The Civil eſtabliſhment is as follows:*—The Governor, 400l. per annum. Lieut.-Governor, 200l. Attorney-General, 200l. Two Deemſters, beſides fees, 200l. each. Clerk of the Rolls, 50l. Clerk of the Council, 50l. Water-Bailiff, 80l. Surgeon, 50l. Governor's Chaplain, 25l. High-Bailiffs at Caſtletown, Douglas, Ramſay, and Peel, 25l. each; theſe were formerly captains of towns, at 15l. per ann. but were altered by an act of Tynwald in 1777. They have power to hear and determine cauſes under 40s. Four conſtables were then aboliſhed, whoſe ſalaries were 5l. each. Chief Conſtable and Goaler, 12l. per ann. Fifteen Conſtables at 5l. Turnkey, Servant, and Meſſenger, 3l. each. Coroners ſix, at 3l. per ann. A regulator of weights and meaſures at Caſtletown.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

This conſiſts of *two* regiments of Royal Manx Fencibles. The *firſt*, raiſed Feb. 20, 1793, conſiſting of 300 rank and file. The *ſecond*, of ten companies, raiſed in 1796: uni-

* The revenue officers are noticed in their reſpective diſtricts.

forms,

forms, red with blue facings. This regiment is conſidered as liable to duty in any part of the three kingdoms. Beſides theſe there are volunteer corps, and militia, commanded, under the Governor, by three Majors, and ſeventeen captains of pariſhes. Theſe are not embodied but in caſe of common danger.

ROYAL MANKS BATTALION. *In the Iſland.* Lieut.-Col. Commander, John Duke of Athol, Feb. 20, 1793. Major, Lieut.-Governor Shaw. Second Major, William Cunningham, May 17, 1796. Capt. C. Heywood. Capt.-Lieut. and Captain, Thomas Chriſtian, eſq. Lieutenants, Mark Quayle, Thomas Moore, A. Murray, James Wilkes, A. Sutherland. Enſigns, —— Harman, John Quirk, Rich. Gelling. Adjutant, Thomas Moore. Surgeon, Patrick Scott, eſq.

SECOND ROYAL MANKS.* Colonel, Lord Henry Murray, April 7, 1795. Lieut.-Colonel, Charles Small. Major, Wm. Peachey. Captains, Robert Stewart, Cæſar Tobin, Hon. Andrew Forbes, William Bacon, Richard Harriſon, R. W. F. Lathropp, J. Dunn, J. Chriſtian. Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain, John Horner. Lieutenants, M. Summers, P. T. Moore, Æneas Anderſon, J. N. Scott, J. Rugglis, R. Clague, W. Kewley, J. Dunn, W. M'Intoch, Col. Campbell, R. M. Carlie. Enſigns, Meſſrs. Carlos, J. Lamothe, Bloſſet, G. Montgomery, J. Caldwell, M. Moreton, A. Fullarton. Chaplain, Evan Chriſtian. Adjutant, John Horner. Quarter-Maſter, John Chriſtian. Surgeon, J. N. Scott.

* Report ſpeaks very highly of the conduct of this corps, now ſerving in Ireland, during its preſent unhappy ſtate. Soldiers ſhould never forget that they are men.

Governors

Governors since Sir John Stanley's time.

1417 John Letherland, lieutenant.
1418 John Faſakerley, lieutenant.
1422 John Walton, lieutenant.
1428 Henry Byron, lieutenant.
No record until 1492.
1496 Peter Dutton, lieutenant.
1497 Henry Radcliffe, Abbot of Ruſhen, deputy.
1505 Randolph Ruſhton, captain.
1508 Sir John Ireland, knight, lieutenant.
1516 John Ireland, lieutenant.
1517 Randolph Ruſhton, captain.
1519 Thomas Daniſport, captain.
1526 Richard Holt, lieutenant.
1529 John Fleming, captain.
1530 Thomas Sherburn, lieutenant.
1532 Henry Bradley, deputy lieutenant.
1533 Henry Stanley, captain.
1535 George Stanley, captain.
1537 Thomas Stanley, knight, lieutenant.
1539 George Stanley, captain.
1540 Thomas Tyldſley, deputy.
1544 William Stanley, deputy.
1552 Henry Stanley, captain.
1561 Sir Richard Sherburne.
1562 Thomas Stanley, knight, lieutenant.
1566 Richard Aſton, captain.
1567 Thomas Stanley, knight, lieutenant.
1569 Edward Tarbock, captain.
1575 John Hanmer, captain.
1580 Richard Sherburn, captain.
1591 Richard Aderton was admitted and ſworn lieutenant under the captain, by my Lord's directions, for all martial affairs.

1592 Cuth. Gerrard, captain.
Thomas Martinier, deputy.
1593 Hon. William Stanley, captain, afterwards Earl of Derby.
1594 Randolph Stanley, captain.
1596 Sir Thomas Gerrard, knight, captain.
Cuth. Gerrard, deputy.
1597 Thomas Gerrard, knight, captain.
Robert Molyneux, deputy.
1599 Cuth. Gerrard, captain.
Robert Molyneux, deputy.
1600 Robert Molyneux, captain.
1609 John Ireland and John Birchall, governors jointly, by patent from the King.
Thomas Gerrard.
1610 John Ireland, lieutenant and captain.
1612 Robert Molyneux, captain.
1621 Edward Fletcher, deputy.
1622 Edward Fletcher, governor.
1623 Sir Ferdinard Leige, knight, captain.
1625 Edward Fletcher, deputy.
1626 Edward Holmewood, captain.
1627 Edward Fletcher, deputy.
1628 Edward Chriſtian, lieutenant and captain.
1629 John Ireland.
1634 Evan Chriſtian, deputy.
1635 Sir Charles Gerrard, knight, captain.
1636 John Sharpeleſs, deputy.
1639 Radcliffe Gerrard, captain.
1640 John Greenhalgh, governor.
1651 Sir Phil. Muſgrave, knight and bart. governor.

1652 Samuel Smith, deputy governor.
Lord Fairfax made commiſſioners for governing this year, viz. James Chaloner, Robt. Dinely, eſq; and Jonathan Witton, clerk.
1653 Matthew Cadwell, governor.
1656 William Chriſtian, governor.
1658 James Challoner, governor.
1660 Roger Nowell, governor.
Richard Stevenſon, deputy.
1663 Henry Nowell for one part of the year, and Tho. Stanley for the other part, deputies.
1664 Biſhop Barrow, governor. H. Nowell, deputy.
1669 Henry Nowell.
1677 Henry Stanley.
1678 Robert Heywood.
1691 Roger Kenyon.
—— William Sacheverell.
1696 Colonel Sankey.
—— Hon. Capt. Cranſton.
1703 Robert Maudeſley.
1713 John Parr, C. Stanley.
—— Alexander Horne.
—— Major Floyde.
1726 Thomas Horton.
1734 James Horton.
1739 Hon. James Murray.
1747 P. Lindeſay.
1757 Baſil Cochrane, John Taubman.
1763 John Wood.
—— J. Hope.
1776 Edward Smith, Richard Dawſon.
1798 Duke of Athol, and Alexander Shaw, eſq.

LETTER

LETTER II.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

IN this letter I propoſe to give you an abridged ſtatement of the Commiſſioners' report, who were appointed, in 1792, to make various enquiries relative to the additional compenſation, urged in parliament by his Grace the Duke of Athol, for the benefits derived to this country from the poſſeſſion of the Iſle of Man; and to examine into thoſe rights, of which his Grace complained he was unintentionally deprived, and in which, therefore, he requeſted to be reinſtated. A fair and equitable compenſation was required for that, which his Grace conſidered the re-veſting act had in its operation diveſted him of; and in his laſt bill, finally to adjuſt the buſineſs between his family and the crown, he prayed that leave might be given for a bill appointing commiſſioners to enquire what rights and ſpecies of property were neceſſary or expedient to remain veſted in the crown, for the protection and ſecurity of the publick revenues, and what was the value thereof; and alſo how far, and to what extent and value, his remaining rights and intereſts in the ſaid iſland had been or would, by the diſmemberment thereof, be impaired or diminiſhed, and to afford him relief.*

* In a caſe reſpecting the validity of this ſale, laid before council in 1788, it is ſtated, that the ſum of 70,000l. was paid only for ſuch

The commiſſioners appointed in conſequence were, Mr. Spranger, maſter in chancery; Mr. Grant, an Engliſh lawyer, and M. P.; Mr. Oſgoode, an Engliſh lawyer, and chief juſtice of Quebec; Mr. Roe, commiſſioner of the cuſtoms at London; and Mr. Reid, commiſſioner of the cuſtoms at Edinburgh.

As ſoon as they arrived in the iſland, a committee of the Keys was appointed to attend and aſſiſt them. The reſult of their labours forms a very thick folio; and as it was only printed for private uſe, I mean to give you the ſubſtance abbreviated.

The firſt attention was to the *allegations* of his Grace the Duke; and then they proceeded, 2dly, to the *revenue*; 3dly, to the *conſtitution*; 4thly, *beneficial ſuggeſtions*, not included under the other heads, with appendixes.

ſuch regalities, and other branches of this royal fief, as appeared to be convenient for the publick; that what was reſerved to the Duke did not comprize one-fourth of the yearly revenue from the iſland; and that his family have by it loſt, at the rate of 4 or 5000l. a-year, for 23 years ſucceſſively; ſuch being nearly the difference between the net revenue from the iſland for ten years preceding the ſale, and the net revenue of the purchaſe-money and the reſerved parts of the iſland put together. It becomes a queſtion how far Duke James, the preſent Duke's grandfather, was competent to diſpoſe of the iſland at his pleaſure, and overturn the order of ſucceſſion guarded by act of James I. under which he himſelf derived; and whether it is not incumbent on the legiſlature, either by reſtoration of the property, or a liberal compenſation for every poſſible damage from retaining the iſland againſt thoſe intitled under the right of ſucceſſion, to redreſs the injury of which, through the precipitation of a bargain, they have been the unintentional authors.——See the printed opinion of Mr. Hargrave on this caſe.—Gough's Camden, vol. iii. 700.

1*st*. *ALLE-*

1st. *ALLEGATIONS.*

The Duke of Athol's allegations were, 1. That the revenues arifing to his Grace's family were not fairly collected, even prior to the re-veſtment. 2. That his family had the power of increaſing the duties with the conſent of the legiſlature; and that ſuch conſent, to any reaſonable degree, would not have been wanting. 3. That ſome rights, unneceſſary to be veſted in the crown, have been ſo veſted; while others, meant to be retained, have, by the operation of the act of 1765, been rendered nugatory, by being left in a mutilated and unprotected condition; the protections which they enjoyed under the former government of the iſland, having been deſtroyed, and no new or adequate protection ſubſtituted in their room.

After examining the witneſſes in ſupport of the firſt allegation, the commiſſioners were of opinion, as well from the poſitive teſtimony adduced, as from the neceſſary conſequence of that defective ſyſtem, which appeared in evidence to have been eſtabliſhed for collecting the duties, that, although the amount of the loſs ſuſtained cannot be eſtimated, the Lord's revenues were not fairly collected or paid, prior to the re-veſtment.

The 2d allegation was divided into two parts; the firſt was ſelf-evident, but as to the latter part, the commiſſioners thought that it was not probable (after they had examined the ſubject) that a conſent to any increaſe of duties would have been given without an equivalent. Reſpecting the 3d allegation, that was likewiſe divided into two branches; and his Grace delivered in a paper, ſtating what rights had unneceſſarily been veſted in the crown, and wiſhing to be reinſtated in all his lawful rights; viz. the Herring Cuſtom of 10s. on each boat, Salmon Fiſheries, Iſle and Caſtle of Peele,

Peele, Treaſure Trove, &c. The commiſſioners conceived, indeed, theſe as not neceſſarily veſted in the crown for the purpoſe of preventing illicit practices. On applying to the Attorney-General for his opinion on theſe ſubjects, the reſult was, "that he could not take upon himſelf to ſay, that "the rights ſpecified are abſolutely neceſſary to be poſſeſſed "by his Majeſty, in order to the ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling, "but, as far as he could judge, he does conceive the poſ-"ſeſſion of each of them by the crown, excepting perhaps "*treaſure trove*, as a real and beneficial check upon ſuch "practices. The trifling privilege of treaſure trove might, "he believes, be reſigned without miſchief; but all the "reſt would, if belonging to any other than the ſovereign, "be liable to be made, in a greater or leſs degree, the means "of defrauding the revenue." The commiſſioners continued in their original opinion. In ſupport of the laſt branch of the 3d allegation, the Duke delivered in papers on the ſubjects of wrecks, boons and ſervices, game, unappropriated lands, &c. But, in general, the commiſſioners thought that theſe rights were not left in that unprotected and mutilated condition ſtated by his Grace. After diſcuſſing theſe ſeveral points, the cauſes of a miſunderſtanding between the Duke and Houſe of Keys was propoſed to be inveſtigated. It reſpected laws being made in the iſland, materially affecting his Grace's property, without his knowledge, on which ground he had entered caveats againſt his Majeſty's aſſent; and the Keys complained of the delays occaſioned thereby. But the Houſe of Keys entering into a reſolution to inform his Grace of any new laws a proper time before they ſhould paſs, with copies of any new bills, &c. the parties being ſatisfied, farther diſcuſſion was waved: and the reſolutions then adopted, were acknowledged a remedy for ſome other inſular grievances complained of by the people.

The

The 2d general head of the Commiſſioners Report is on the

THE REVENUE;

Containing, 1. The receipt and expenditure. 2. The eſtabliſhment of the cuſtoms. 3. The ſyſtem of duties. 4. Illicit practices. 5. Propoſals for the relief or benefit of the inhabitants.

By the return of the deputy Receiver-General, it appears that the *Receipts* and *Payments* from Jan. 1790 to Jan. 1791, amounted to 3016*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* raiſed by collections at the different ports. The total diſburſements on this account is 3272*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* The payments contained in this account are either to officers in the civil or revenue departments, incidental on the head of cuſtoms, or bounties on herrings. Two other funds exiſt in the iſland, coming within the province of the receiver-general, diſtinct from the cuſtoms in their origin, collection, mode of account, and application, namely, the Harbour Duties, and the Herring cuſtom, and Bay fiſheries. The harbour fund is levied under the act of 11 Geo. III. cap. 52. The herring cuſtom is ancient, and was originally a payment in kind; a maze, or 500 herrings, being due from every Manks boat, for the ſupply of the garriſons of the iſland; hence called a *caſtle maze.* But it is now commuted for a money payment of 10s. for ten maze, or in proportion to the quantity caught. Iriſh boats pay double the cuſtom, in the ſame proportion which is paid at ſea, or in the harbours, as occaſion offers. The Manks boats pay after the ſeaſon is over, on the proprietors oath, as to the number of boats employed, or quantity caught. In the year 1790 the number of boats paying herring cuſtom in the iſland was 233. Sometimes above 340 have paid, and in that year four Britiſh boats paid. The revenue yielded by the Salmon fiſheries, ariſes from

from rents paid to the crown, for the liberty of fiſhing in the bays of the iſland. The commiſſioners of the treaſury let them on leaſe by auction for ſeven years, at 22l. per ann.

The harbour duties for one year, ending in July 1791, were 319l. 5s. 1½d. nett. And the herring cuſtom and bay fiſheries nett, were 95l. 19s. 3½d. from which 327l. was diſburſed in repairs; which, together with ſome deductions for ſalaries, left only 47l. 7s. 10¾d. balance in favour of the fund that year. The joint produce of theſe funds were, by 11 Geo. III. appropriated to the benefit of the harbours. The execution of this duty is principally in the management of revenue officers, which the commiſſioners juſtly conceived to be taking them off from their direct and eſpecial duty; and that, as the ports and harbours were objects of great importance, and that competent knowledge and inceſſant attention were eſſential requiſites in thoſe to whom the management of them was intruſted, they therefore recommended a re-conſideration of the act in queſtion.

2d. *Eſtabliſhments of the Cuſtoms.*

In the liſt of ports are named four, Douglas, Derby-haven, Peel, and Ramſay, with 20 creeks; but in the commiſſions one creek, *Caſtletown*, is only named. The eſſence of a creek, in the language and ſenſe of the cuſtom department, is, the having officers ſtationed to perform certain branches of the buſineſs, and as that is wanting, they hardly appear hitherto to have merited the appellation. Douglas, alſo, is ſtiled a head port, and the other ports members thereof, "a diſtinction (ſay the commiſſioners of 1792) in our opi-"nion uſeleſs and unwarranted; as the ſole ground we know "of for that diſtinction, a right exerciſed by patent officers, "appointed to head ports to extend their juriſdiction in "reſpect

" reſpect of their offices to members thereunto belonging, " no ways obtains in the iſle of Man." The officers in the cuſtoms are thirty: their ſalaries amount to 932l. 6s. 6d. Many are paid at Whitehaven. The whole expenditure in 1790 for the iſland, incurred by the crown, was 3765l. 8s. 7½d. Fees are received by many of the officers. No deductions of any kind for taxes on the emoluments of office, are made in the iſland. The commiſſioners alſo conceived the aboliſhing of all fees a meaſure of a very ſalutary tendency; and they ſtated the whole management of the cuſtoms to be ill-digeſted, incomplete, and unfit. They proceeded to point out the moſt ſtriking defects, and the ſubject is laid down and reaſoned on with preciſion and knowledge; and the reſult was, that the revenue was not nearly ſo productive as it ought to be. They thought nothing ſhort of a radical change could reach the errors and defects of the ſyſtem, and communicate order, regularity, and energy; for which they adviſed its being put under the management of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms for England and Scotland, and that this ſhould be done without any detriment to the iſland.

3d. *System of Duties.*

The duties of cuſtoms now payable in the iſland, are by 7 Geo. III. cap. 45. and 20 Geo. III. cap. 42. The duties are laid on either by a ſpecific rate, according to quantity, meaſurement, or weight; or *ad valorem*. Spirits, tea, coffee, tobacco, wine, and coal, are claſſed under the former; all other articles ſubject to duty, under the latter. A laxity prevails in enforcing the oath, as to valuation, and general mode of collection. The liſts annexed in letter 6th, ſhew the articles which may be imported, or exported, or prohibited

prohibited in the iſland, &c. What improvements are wanting, are ſtated at length in the Report.

4thly. Illicit Practices.

The teſtimony of the officers, and the weak ſyſtem of prevention, concurred to eſtabliſh the truth that illicit practices do ſtill prevail in the iſland: 1ſt, By a fraudulent evaſion of inſular duties; and 2dly, by importing, into Great-Britain or Ireland, articles liable to duty without payment thereof; of articles which have received bounty or drawback on exportation; or of articles prohibited.

The iſland is made part of a circuitous ſmuggling to England, Scotland, or Ireland; here the contraband traders ſtop and diſpoſe of part of their illicit burdens. The principal ſubjects of clandeſtine importation are, brandy, geneva, and tea. Of outward ſmuggling, ſalt is the moſt conſiderable. The commiſſioners offer a variety of remarks on theſe heads, and on the plans neceſſary for their prevention, convinced, as they obſerve, that, in proportion as this illegal traffick is rooted out, a reliſh for honeſt induſtry and enterprize will gain ſtrength; and the growth of trade and manufactures, the improvement of agriculture, the extenſion of the fiſheries, and with them the advancement of the Iſle of Man to a more flouriſhing ſtate, will be enſured.

5thly. The propoſals for the relief and benefit of the inhabitants in regard to trade, reſpect licenſed articles; foreign brandy and geneva; tonnage of veſſels; corn and grain; hops; herring fiſhery; cotton manufactory; hemp, iron, deal boards, and timber; tar, ſalt, oil, and fruits of all kinds; ſhewing how certain inconveniences with regard to theſe exiſt, and ſtating the means to obviate them, with

remarks

emarks thereon; alſo a propoſition for erecting a warehouſe at Douglas for foreign European goods, which is, however, deemed a plan big with innovation, and to which ſtrong objections occur. After remarks on theſe heads, they proceed to part the Third, on the Conſtitution, &c. which ſhall be purſued in my next letter.

LETTER III.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

IN endeavouring to give you a ſlight idea of what are the ſubjects which occupy the ponderous volume of the Commiſſioners' Report, I come now to their third general head, namely, THE CONSTITUTION; and here we find ſome intereſting letters annexed, from Mr. Deemſter Moore; the then Attorney-General, Sir Wadeſworth Buſk; and the preſent Lieut.-Governor, Alexander Shaw, eſq; the Clerk of the Rolls; and the Speaker of the houſe of Keys.

Previous to the grant of this iſland to the Stanley family, in 1406, it had been ſubject to different governments, though uſually ſubſiſting as a petty kingdom, to which the dominion of ſome of the *Hebrides* was once annexed; and it was ſucceſſively tributary to, or united with Denmark, Norway, Scotland, and England. Its moſt ancient records are the laws and ordinances enacted there, commencing in 1417. The firſt of theſe is an act paſſed by the authority of commiſſioners, appointed by the Lord, and the twenty-four Keys, to prevent abuſes of the places of refuge, at that time afforded to criminals by ſome eccleſiaſticks in the iſland. The

Manks ſtatute-book commences in 1422, and contains "a "collection of divers ordinances, ſtatutes, and cuſtoms, pre- "ſented, reputed, and uſed for laws in the iſland."

Henry IV. granted to Sir John de Stanley, his heirs and aſſigns, the iſland, Caſtle-Pele, and Lordſhip of Man, and all the iſlands and lordſhips, royalties, regalities, and appertenances, with the patronage of the biſhoprick, and all eccleſiaſtical benefices, in as full and ample a manner as they had been poſſeſſed by any of the former lords or kings of Man, to be holden by homage, and the ſervice of rendering to his Majeſty, and to his ſucceſſors at their coronations, *two falcons*.* By theſe, and other letters patent in 7th James I. this iſland has been held by the family, as a fief ſeparately from the kingdom, but dependent on the crown, from 1406 to the reveſtment in 1765, with ſome little interruption at the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, on the failure of iſſue male of Ferdinando, then Earl of Derby.

From the grant of Henry IV. it has been governed by its own laws; its conſtitution we ſhall now notice, as to its legiſlative, executive, and judicial branches. The laws enacted in the 15th and 16th centuries, appear to have been preſcribed by ſuch different powers, or combinations of power, that, as precedents of the exerciſe of legiſlative authority, they can have little weight. Subſequent to this was eſtabliſhed

* In the eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh court, we ſee the head of the falconers ranked among the great officers of ſtate. (Howel Dha. l. i. c. 1.* and Florence of Worceſter, p. 623, Frankfort edition.) And at this day the Dukes of St. Alban's and Ancaſter, are hereditary chamberlain and falconer to the King of England. Hawking remained the favourite recreation of our gentlemen for many ages. It exiſts at preſent only in the Highlands. The Gauls knew nothing of it: nor was it a ſport of the European nations. The Aſiaticks, however, were univerſally fond of it.

Polwhele's Hiſt. Views, vol. i. p. 205.

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the more regular mode of legiſlation, which ſubſiſted in 1764; and from the laſt century, with few exceptions, the legiſlative authority has been veſted in the Governor, Council, Deemſters, and Keys.† Theſe four eſtates are, when aſſembled, termed a Tynwald court, and by joint concurrence they enacted laws. The lord's proprietors had for a conſiderable time the title of royalty, and had the ſovereign controul of government in every inſtance, under certain reſtrictions. With reſpect to the perſons who had a ſeat and voice in the Council, various opinions are held, and it is at preſent a matter of controverſy. The deemſter (Moore) conſiders it to have conſiſted of the treaſurer, or receiver-general; the comptroller; clerk of the rolls; water-bailiff; attorney-general; two deemſters, archdeacon, and his official; biſhop, and his two vicars-general;—and the clerk of the rolls adds to theſe the *collectors*, and conſiders the biſhop, and other eccleſiaſtical officers, as only intitled to attend this council when ſummoned. The attorney-general differs from each: he conſiders ſome ſpiritual officers to have had a fixed ſeat, but does not allow all above-mentioned. He further confines the right to ſuch lay-officers as compoſed the lord's houſehold, and acted in his miniſterial departments. He doubts the propriety of the deemſters, (though he admits they have never been abſent) and excludes the collectors. So that according to him, the Council were, the receiver-general or treaſurer; comptroller; clerk of the rolls; water-bailiff or collector; the attorney-general; and probably the biſhop and archdeacon, and the vicars-general and official, as occaſional members.

† In this ſtatement of the branches of the Legiſlature, I have differed from the commiſſioners, who ſtate it to be veſted in the Lord Proprietor, Governor and Council, and 24 Keys.

By the Manks ſtatute-book, ſome of the ſpiritual officers appear to have enjoyed the privilege for a ſeries of years; an enumeration of the acts with *their* ſignatures is annexed to the memorial of the preſent biſhop and vicar-general, in ſupport of their claims; for in 1776 and 1777, the then governor *excluded them* from the council, and from having any ſhare in the legiſlature. This is a delicate queſtion, and it would be highly improper in me to offer, as a ſtranger, any opinion.* Tha acts ſtated as ſigned by the eccleſiaſtical department, are acts of general concern, not confined to, or connected with eccleſiaſtical affairs.

* It is contended for, by ſome, that, however the Governor's Council might have been formerly compoſed, it can now conſiſt only of thoſe who are appointed to the offices of government by his Majeſty. They alledge that the holders of particular employments had a right to ſit in council, only becauſe they were nominated to ſuch employments by the then ſovereign of the iſland: that on this principle, none ought now to be conſidered as legal members of that body, but thoſe who derived their appointments immediately from his Majeſty; that the biſhop and other ſpiritual officers, being nominated by the Duke of Athol, muſt therefore be excluded, inaſmuch as (whatever ground their pretenſions may have formerly had) a right to a ſeat in the council of the ſovereign, cannot flow from an appointment made by a ſubject; that the receiver-general, the comptroller, and water-bailiff, muſt likewiſe be excluded, becauſe they are created either by ſign manual or treaſury conſtitution, and not by patent under any of the royal ſeals. In point of fact, from the time of the reveſtment down to a recent period, this council has been attended only by the deemſters, the attorney-general, and the clerk of the rolls.

The ſpiritual officers have lately claimed to be admitted, and their claim, though proteſted againſt by the then attorney-general, has been allowed by the lieut-governor. They contend, that if ever they had the right, they muſt ſtill continue to enjoy it; for that it has not been altered by any expreſs words, and cannot be taken away by mere implication, eſpecially an implication which is by no means neceſſary or direct. A ſtatement has been ſent to England for his Majeſty's determination.

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The duty of this council was to aſſemble when called on by the lord proprietor, or his governor, and give their aſſent or diſſent to the laws propoſed.

The 24 Keys, or principal commoners, were anciently ſtiled Taxiaxe, and the worthieſt men in the land. In King Orrie's days, ſix of theſe were choſen from the out-iſles; when all were choſen in the iſland firſt, is uncertain, but in 1417, the records ſtate 24 keys as concurring in publick acts, and they continue the ſame number. On a vacancy, the houſe preſents two names to the governor, who chooſes one, and then he takes the oaths and his ſeat, which is for life, unleſs he reſigns, is expelled, or accepts an office that intitles him to a ſeat in the council. The qualifications are, to be of age, and to poſſeſs freehold property; non-reſidence is no diſqualification. They debate upon, approve, or reject any law propoſed to them. During the ſeſſion they adjourn at pleaſure, and they can appoint committees for buſineſs; but their ability to continue the ſeſſion, and the governor's authority to prorogue them before they chooſe to ſeparate, are points not agreed on.

Their privileges are to elect a ſpeaker, who is to be approved of by the governor, and he holds the office for life without emolument; he has, however, a right to kill game, and an exemption from ſervices to the lord.

A grand court is held once a year at the Tynwald-hill, were all acts are read publickly, and henceforth become binding on the people.

The acts of the legiſlature thus conſtituted, are binding in all caſes. The ſtatute-book preſents laws and enactments, reſpecting every object of legiſlation publick and private, ſanctioned by a long courſe of years.

Having thus conſidered the legiſlative parts of government, we proceed to the *executive* and *judicial* parts, conſiſting of

of a council in the nature of a privy or executive council, and frequently ſtiled the Lord's Council; the courts of judicature; and the magiſtrates, and miniſterial officers. The laſt council is mentioned in early Manks ſtatutes, and when on emergency ſummoned by the governor, acted in a ſummary way, without the concurrence of the houſe of keys or lord proprietor. From their proceedings not being conducted with regularity, or minutes kept of them, doubts are entertained reſpecting the perſons who were to be conſidered as members of this council.

The Courts of Judicature are next the objects of enquiry. It may be neceſſary here to notice that the iſland is divided into the North and South diſtricts; ſix ſheadings; ſeventeen pariſhes; each ſheading has three pariſhes, except Glanfaba, which has only two. And there are four inferior baronies, viz. Biſhop's Barony; Abbey-Ruſhen; Bangor and Sabal, and St. Trinian's. Many of the courts are not ſo much diſtinct courts, as the ſame court or perſons acting in different ſituations and on different ſubjects.* The governor, as repreſenting the lord, was, by an ancient rule of law, authoriſed to hold cognizance of all pleas civil and criminal, and with the other chief officers ſeems to have formed, originally, a kind of ſupreme court, which aſſumed an univerſal juriſdiction. The courts of judicature are, *civil*, *eccleſiaſtical*, and *criminal*.

COURTS OF CIVIL JURISDICTION.

1ſt, The *Court of Chancery*, where the governor is chancellor, aſſiſted by the deemſters, and ſuch of his council as he

* Several regulations in this reſpect are wanting; the offices of governor and chancellor are very improperly joined in the ſame perſon. The office of deemſter ſeems a proper ſtep to the latter; and the deemſters ſhould be rendered independent of fees for many reaſons.

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ſhall ſummon. This court has a mixed juriſdiction in matters of law and equity, and is more frequently reſorted to in the latter than the former capacity. It is ſaid to have its origin in the power of granting arreſts of the perſon and effects, which in civil caſes belonged to the governor alone. Cauſes commenced this way were termed common actions, which brought the ſuitors into the Court of Chancery, and the cauſes ſo brought were, as the parties choſe, or the governor ordered, either retained to be determined, or tranſmitted to ſome other juriſdiction. Suits were likewiſe inſtituted before the governor, as chancellor, where full redreſs could not be obtained by the other courts.

2. *The Court of Exchequer* comes next; in this the governor preſides, with ſuch of the council as he chooſes to ſummon. This court takes cognizance of all diſputes or offences relating to the lord's revenue, rights, or prerogatives; and proſecutions are here carried on for the recovery of penalties incurred by frauds upon the cuſtoms. It alſo exerciſes a criminal juriſdiction over miſdemeanors, and all ſpecies of wrongs, which have incurred a fine to the lord: like the Court of Chancery, it proceeds without a jury, unleſs the governor thinks fit to ſummon one, and their proceedings are regiſtered in the *Liber Scaccarii*. From theſe courts lay an appeal to the lord proprietor.

3. *The Common-Law Courts*, the ſtyle of which is termed, "before the governor, and all the chief officers and deemſters," were held at different places for different ſheadings. Theſe may be conſidered as courts of *common pleas*; here are tried all actions, perſonal or real, by a jury of ſix of the ſheading in which the lands lie, in caſe of real actions; and of four of the defendant's pariſh, in actions perſonal. The verdicts of theſe are liable to be traverſed, and a new trial obtained by another jury of twelve in real, and ſix in perſonal actions.

actions. Another traverſe is allowed to the houſe of keys, and both theſe may condemn the prior juries to be amerced. The courts of common law alſo entertained cognizance of thoſe denominated in their ſtatutes *bloodwipes*, where the trial was by a jury of ſix, and the penalty ſixpence with coſts. When the *common law* courts are finiſhed, the governor, and thoſe who compoſed it, ſit as a *Manerial Court*, commonly called a *Sheading Court*, attended by a jury termed a *Setting Queſt*, who preſent any change of tenants of the lord.* The baronies before-mentioned have likewiſe their courts within themſelves, and try felonies committed in their diſtricts by a jury of twelve.

Beſides theſe, are the two *Deemſters Courts*, one in the *Northern*, the other in the *Southern* diſtrict. Theſe ſit more frequently, and are more generally reſorted to, than any of the others. In each of theſe one *deemſter* alone preſides, and has a power to decide all cauſes in a ſummary way without the intervention of a jury, according to the traditional and unwritten laws of the land, here termed *breaſt laws*. Theſe courts are held once a week, or oftener if required. In all civil and criminal matters, their power is great; in civil caſes, an appeal lies to the governor and council.

The deemſters were always officers of great dignity; they were not only the chief judges of the iſle, but were alſo the lord's privy counſellors; and their influence over the people, in ſome degree, reſembled the civil authority of the ancient Druids. They were eſteemed the venerable oracles of juſtice, and in their boſoms reſided the laws, which only on important occaſions were divulged to the people.

* Tenants had the occupancy given them by the delivery of a ſtraw, which was the cuſtom of all bargains in England in early times, from whence the lawyers uſe the word *ſtipulate*, becauſe the contract was ratified, *per traditionem ſtipulæ*.

The court of the *Water Bailiff*, who is alſo ſtiled *Admiral*, takes cognizance of all cauſes of action or miſdemeanours below full ſea-mark, and of all maritime affairs, by a ſpecial jury of merchants or ſeafaring men; but appeal lies to the governor and council.

The SPIRITUAL COURTS are conſiſtory courts, held alternately by the biſhop and archdeacon, or their deputies. Theſe courts have more extenſive powers than the Engliſh ſpiritual courts. They not only determine the validity of wills, &c. but ſuſtain all cauſes reſpecting them, and all ſuits againſt executors, &c. Beſide inflicting church cenſures, they can detain the party in the eccleſiaſtical priſon, a ſubterraneous priſon in Peele caſtle; and *that* as a definitive ſentence; and the appeal was to the Archbiſhop of York. But their powers are now exerciſed in the mildeſt manner.

The ſuperior court of criminal judicature is the *Court of general Goal Delivery*, and in this the governor, council, and deemſters, with the addition of the keys, preſide; and here are tried all capital offences. The proſecutions in this court are carried on by preſentments or indictments, and for frauds upon the cuſtoms by a verbal information from the ſeizing officer. For making theſe preſentments there are a variety inqueſts. No culprit can be tried in this court, but by a jury of twelve. The attorney-general conducts the proſecution; and when the defence is heard, and the jury agreed, the *deemſters* demand of the foreman in Manks, if ſuch of the council as are eccleſiaſticks may remain in court; if he anſwer, they may not, they withdraw; and the verdict is delivered. Upon conviction the deemſter pronounces ſentence, and the governor reſpites execution, until the ſentiments of the lord are known, if he be not preſent. This court is held twice a year at Caſtle-Ruſhen, and its proceedings, ſince 1680, have been inrolled in the *Liber Placitorum*.

There

There are ſeveral juries in the iſland, viz.

1. The *Great Inqueſt*, which conſiſts of twelve in each ſheading, returned by the *coroner*, to make preſentments particularly enumerated in the Manks ſtatute-book. This has lately been aboliſhed.

2. *The Setting Queſts*, of four of the lord's tenants: their office was, when any lands fell to the lord, to diſcover a proper perſon to whom they might be ſet, and compel him to become a tenant thereof; ſerving as a homage jury in the ſheading, or manerial courts, where the ſame buſineſs was tranſacted as in the courts of copyholders in England, and in a ſomewhat ſimilar way.

Beſides theſe, *Treſpaſs Juries*, and *Juries of Enquiry*; conſiſting each of four men, occaſionally ſummoned by the deemſters, on any treſpaſs or damage committed; in order to diſcover the offenders if poſſible. The ſtatute-book alſo contains proviſions for ſome other juries, for placing ſervants to work, and for the protection of the lord's game. The advantages reſulting from theſe juries is conſiderably leſſened, by the irregularity to which they are liable.

The forms of proceeding in the courts are mentioned as not more orderly or exact than the *conſtitution* of thoſe courts. The proceſs of appearance was formerly a ſummons from the magiſtrate, by the *initials of his name inſcribed on a bit of ſlate or a ſtone*; but now it is in writing. Decrees and judgments at one time were given orally, at another put into writing: the execution of them was by the *moar* in the court of common law; by the *coroners*, for the other ſuperior courts; by the *ſerjeants*, in the inferior manor courts; and executed by the *ſummer*, for the eccleſiaſtical courts.

I ſhall here explain the duties of thoſe inferior officers juſt mentioned. In every ſheading was a *coroner*, who ſerved ſummonſes and other proceſſes, returned juries, levied fines

fines and executions; collected certain of the lower dues arising on casualties; and for these, and other purposes, was to take inquests, and attend most of the juries and inquests impannelled by the deemsters or superior courts, and might convene and swear others, some permanent, some occasional. He also takes inquests as in England, in case of sudden or violent deaths. The *serjeants* in the several baronies were civil officers, in the nature of moars and coroners.

In each parish is a deputy or assistant to the coroner, termed a *lockman*.

The *high sumner* is an officer of very ancient appointment, invested with other very considerable powers, and is a kind of general executor to all aliens dying in the island. He can take an inventory and valuation of their effects, to pay burial expences, and to distribute the residue amongst the creditors.

In each parish are also persons called *moars*, who collect the lord's rents and fines, and act as servants to some of the courts; each has a deputy, termed a *sumner*.

If any of these ministerial officers want aid, the military or trained bands are immediately ordered to their assistance. The superintendance of the principal towns is committed to officers, stiled *Captains of the Towns*, who are conservators of the peace, and have a power of removing all nuisances or obstructions in the streets.

The military force of the island consists of the garrisons of Rushen and Peele, and the militia, in which every man from 16 to 60 is liable to serve, except the keys and a few others. The command of the militia is committed to a major-general, captains, and subaltern officers; the major-general has the superintendance of the whole military force of the island. The captains, &c. are appointed by the governor; and the militia are commanded by their own officers,

liable

liable to be embodied and called out when the captains chooſe. They are not intitled to pay, and are armed moſtly at their own expence.

Thus the conſtitution ſtood at the reveſtment, and the alterations ſince are few—that act only transferred the ſovereignty from the *Lord Proprietor* to the *King*. It made no other change in the conſtitution, but what that transfer neceſſarily occaſioned. Regulations are made in the courts as required, and the common law-court is held four times a year inſtead of twice, and is ſtationary at Caſtle Ruſhen.*

The ſuggeſtions for the benefit of the iſland, form the fourth part of the commiſſioners report, and this is accompanied with plans of harbours, &c. It reſpects the legiſlature, the laws, and adminiſtration of juſtice; ſalaries of ſome of the officers, publick buildings, harbours, and lights. Mr. Reid ſubjoins alſo his *own* obſervations on the various topics of enquiry, and which are of ſome length.

Thus I flatter myſelf I have given a ſatisfactory, though but a brief idea of the "Report," from which I ſhall preſent you with a few tables in a future letter.

* See farther regulations by act of Tynwald, 1796, in ſtatute laws, 8vo.

LETTER

LETTER IV.

To the same.

" The care of farms we ſing—attend the ſtrain,
" What ſkill, what toil, ſhall beſt procure you gain:
" How different culture, different grounds requires,
" While wealth rewards, whom induſtry inſpires."

DEAR SIR,

YOU will not be ſurpriſed, that ſo able and vigilant a committee as the Board of Agriculture have extended their reſearches even to this remote appendage to the Britiſh crown.

When all their Surveys ſhall aſſume a more condenſed form, and appear before the publick eye in a more finiſhed ſtate, it will exhibit a gratifying and pleaſing view of the improving ſtyle of agricultural arts, and of the capabilities of our country, of ſtill adding, beyond conception, to the luxuries of the rich, and to the comforts of the poor. A plan for ſuch a republication (by the Preſident of the Board) is prefixed to the new edition of Mr. Billingſley's Survey of the Agriculture of Somerſetſhire, 8vo.

Mr. B. Quayle, whoſe brother had a medal voted by the Society of Arts for the invention of a Pentrough* for equa-

* For a deſcription and plates of which, ſee Repertory of Arts, No. 17, for October 1795.

lizing

lizing water falling on water-wheels, was the perſon who ſent to the Board, the agricultural ſtate, of the Iſle of Man. This account I ſhall now abridge, adding ſuch additional information as occurred to me.

Diviſions of land prevail here, termed *Quarterlands*. It is uncertain how they obtained the name, or why they were firſt divided into ſuch parcels.

It is not ſuppoſed to have been by reaſon of their original value, as the rent payable to the lord for ſome quarters of land, is nearly double to that of others. Nor could it be by admeaſurement, as they vary in dimenſions; they are conſidered to be one hundred acres more or leſs. In William Iſts. time we read of hides of land in England, theſe quarterlands ſeem to be analogous to them, in point of ſize and variety of dimenſion.

Quarterlands are in the Iſle of Man, conſidered to be property of the higheſt nature. They are (although ſubject to the payment of a ſmall rent to the lord of the iſland) abſolute eſtates of inheritance, deſcendible from anceſter to heir: they cannot be diſpoſed by will, nor are they liable to the payment of debts. Lands under the appellation of intacks and cottages, were formerly conſidered of a nature far inferior, and to all intents and purpoſes, chattels real, were deviſable by will, or in caſe of inteſtacy fell to adminiſtrators; and were always the objects of creditors, when the goods moveable or perſonal chattels were deficient. In the act of ſettlement, they are recognized as chattels, how far they are ſtill ſo, remains a matter of doubt; by an act paſſed in 1777, it is enacted that they ſhall no longer be conſidered aſſets in the hands of executors or adminiſtrators, but ſhall deſcend to the heir at law. Whether by this ſtatute the name chattel and the incidents are *totally* taken from intacks and cottages, or merely ſo far as regards their being aſſets in the hands of executors

executors and administrators, is a nice question; lawyers are not agreed, although some decisions since favour the former opinion. This much is however clear, that if they are not disposed of by will or other instrument in writing, they descend to the heir at law, in the same manner as quarterlands.

Though these quarterlands are not subject, generally speaking, to the payment of debts, or devisable by will; yet this is not the case with such as are newly purchased, for in the island, *purchased lands*, though quarterlands, are on an exact footing with intacks and cottages. Nor in the laws of the island is the word *purchase* equivalent to the Latin word *perquisitio*, as understood by the laws of England; but signifies a thing acquired for a consideration paid or to be paid.

I annex a rate to shew the proportion paid by quarterlands, to those lands &c. which do not come under that title.

A Rate on Quarterlands &c.

Kirk Patrick 41 *quarters.*

	£.	s.	d.
35 qurs. at 2s. 1d. per quarter - -	3	12	11
Bangor and Sabel 6 q. at 2s. 1d. -	0	12	6
Intacks, cottages, and milns - -	1	5	2
Kirk German, 52¾.			
39¾ lord's land - } 2s. 1d. - -	5	9	10¼
13 abbey land, at - }			
Milns, cottages, and intacks - -	1	11	9
Kirk Michael, 45.			
45 quarters at 2s. 1d. - - -	4	13	9
Milns, cottages, and intacks - -	0	14	0

Ballaugh.

	£.	s.	d.
Ballaugh.			
34½ quarters, at 2s. 1d. - - -	3	11	10½
Milns, cottages, and intacks - -	3	10	1½
Jurby.			
18¾ quarters, at 2s. 1d. - - -	1	19	0¾
Milns, cottages, and intacks - -	2	5	9½
Kirk Andreas.			
58 quarters, at 2s. 1d. - - -	6	0	10
Milns, cottages, and intacks - -	3	7	5
Kirk Bride.			
42 quarters, at 2s. 1d. - - -	4	7	6
Intacks - - - - -	0	16	4
Kirk Chriſt Lez-ayre, 43½.			
33½ quarters lord's lands, 10 abbey lands, at } 2s. 1d. -	4	10	7½
Milns, cottages, and intacks - -	7	17	2
Kirk Maughold, 40.			
38 lord's land - 2 ſtaff land, at - } 2s. 1d. - -	4	3	4
Milns, cottages, and intacks - -	1	1	4
Milntown Barony, 2 quarters -	0	4	2
Kirk Lonan, 57½.			
52½ lord's land - 5 abbey land, at - } 2s. 1d. - -	5	19	9½
Milns, cottages, and intacks - -	0	17	10
Kirk Marown, 34½.			
30½ quarters - - 4 St. Trinian's, at } 2s. 1d. - -	3	11	10½
Milns, cottages, and intacks - -	0	13	7½
Kirk Santon.			
34¼ lord's land, at 2s. 1d. - - -	3	11	10¼
Milns and intacks - - -	0	12	0

Malew,

		£.	s.	d.
Malew, 66¾.				
26¾ lord's land - 40 abbey ditto - }	66¾ at 2s. 1d. -	6	19	0¾
Milns, cottages, &c. - - -		3	11	6
Arbory.				
31½ quarters at 2s. 1d. - - -		3	5	7½
Milns, cottages, &c. - - -		0	6	7½
Kirk Chriſt Ruſhen.				
40 lord's land - 1½ abbey ditto, - }	at 2s. 1d. - -	4	6	5½
Milns, &c. &c. - - - -		0	12	0
Biſhops.				
19¾ quarters at 2s. 1d. - - -		2	1	1
Cottages - - - - -		0	10	0
Kirk Braddon, 56.				
38 lord's land - 18 abbey ditto, - }	at 2s. 1d. - -	5	16	8
Milns, &c. - - - -		0	17	10
Conchan.				
40 quarters at 2s. 1d. - - -		4	3	4
Milns, &c. - - - -		0	17	10

Number of Quarter-lands 759¼.

A chain of hills and mountains runs nearly the length of the iſland, and occupies a conſiderable part of the centre; they afford paſture for ſheep, &c. and alſo fuel from the peat-moſſes.

The two extremities of the iſland may be termed low-lands, and conſiſt of good arable and paſture. The South end has different ſoils, the greater part is loam; ſtiff clays, which are difficult to till, prevail in ſome places, and ſand in others.

A lime-ſtone bottom lies under a very conſiderable tract; but the expence of raiſing it prevents its general uſe as a manure.*

Sea-wrack, or *alga marina*, is driven in quantities aſhore by winter ſtorms, and proves an excellent dreſſing for barley; it has been tried for potatoes, and anſwers as to quantity, but it is inferior in quality to what is raiſed on farm-yard dung.

The North-ſide has 48 ſquare miles of improvable land, moſtly a ſandy loam, on a bottom of clay or marl; it alſo contains an extenſive moſs, which has, within theſe 14 years, been improved by a large open drain. A tract of 500 acres of flat clay is dedicated to hay.

The climate is rather milder than in the neighbouring parts of Great-Britain and Ireland, particularly in winter, the froſt and ſnow being ſlight and of ſhort continuance; but the ſummers want that heat which is friendly to vegetation; this cauſes late harveſts, checks the grain as to its ſize, and impairs the ſtraw. Froſt and ſnow ſeldom appear before Chriſtmas; but gales of wind and rain are frequent and of long continuance; the eaſterly winds in ſpring check the progreſs of huſbandry. Many eſtates are tithe free, paying an annual modus or preſcription, which can never be altered.

* The ſubſtrata of all ſoils about to be improved, ſhould be inveſtigated; a manure congenial may probably thus be found. Under clay we frequently find ſand, and ſand under clay; under flint, chalk; under white lias, or ſtone-braſh, marle; under red-earth, lime-ſtone; under peat-bogs, ſea-mud or clay.

Dung ſhould not be applied for the wheat crop, as it makes the land foul; and though there is a great burthen of ſtraw, there is but little corn.

It is moſt beneficial to apply dung to potatoes, turnips, &c. and to the artificial graſſes, making wheat the laſt crop in the courſe.

BILLINGSLEY *ut ſupra*.

Leaſes,

Leaſes, till the year 1777, dropped at the death of the inheritor and leſſor; but ſince that time, leaſes are granted for a certain period, on the ſame terms as in England, as to treating the lands agreeable to the rules of good huſbandry.

The value of land varies from 10s. to 40s. per acre; and in the uplands, from 5s. to 12s. The right of paſture on the commons belongs to the publick. Moſt farms keep ſix cows, ſome twelve, but rarely exceed twenty.

The following is the diſtribution of a crop on a farm near a town, in 1794: Number of acres 270; rent 210l. Wheat, 26 acres. Barley and oats, 30 each. Potatoes, 24. Hay, from ſown graſs, 40. Meadow, 10. Flax, 5. Fallow, 13. Paſture, 92. Plough-horſes, 6. Colts, 4. Saddle-horſe, poney, and ſtallion. Milch-cows, 15. Fatting cows and heifers, 10. Bull, 1. Graſſing to ſix cows. Horſes, 4. Sheep, 20. Houſe-ſervant, two men, and three boys, with ſix labourers, and 25 additional hands in harveſt. Families, 7. Souls, 40. This farm was divided among ſix tenants, who kept 16 horſes, and maintained 30 ſouls.

As the fiſhery engages upwards of 5000 men during the moſt important ſummer months, the weeding and getting in of the harveſt, &c. falls to the women, and the few men who prefer being on ſhore. The women are expert reapers, and do many other parts of huſbandry. Threſhing is moſtly performed by them on the upland farms; and in digging up of potatoes they are little inferior to men. Mowers cut only 3-quarters of an acre a day. Five reapers, and one to bind, cut an acre of middling corn a day.

A common plan here is to have *the barn over the cow-houſes*, but the cattle are never kept ſo clean; and, if fatting ſtock, do not thrive ſo well. It is alſo inconvenient and expenſive to drag in the crops.

The farms are badly accommodated with offices; and the dairy-maid, in milking, is not accommodated with a ſeat as in England. The feet of the cattle are tied with ſtraw ropes, to prevent their ſtraying; this they call Lanketting: there appears ſomething cruel in this mode, but the hedges are not ſufficient to keep them, being only earth thrown up in the uſual way, without any fencing or underwood at the top. The cottages are built of earth, and covered with ſtraw, faſtened with a netting of ſtraw ropes, which laſts about two years.

The incloſures are from four to ten acres. The fences are only banks of earth, not ſecure by any means; gorſe or furze is ſeldom ſeen on the top. Dry ſtone walls are adopted where they can be had cheap; they coſt from 12d. to 20d. per yard in length, five feet high, and two thick.

The roads are wide, and kept in good order, by parochial labour, (including three days labour from every houſe in the towns, the compoſition for which amounts to about 75l.) by a proportion of the revenue from publick-houſe licences, of about 180l. and a tax on dogs of 70l. amounting in the whole to about a thouſand per annum.

The ploughs uſed by the ſmall farmers are nearly like thoſe formerly in general uſe in Scotland and Ireland, but not ſo large or heavy; on lays or ſtrong lands, they are inferior to no plough, but the draught is greater than thoſe with curved mould-boards. Mr. Small's, of Ford in Scotland, are in eſteem; the draught being leſs, though the plough is heavier. Theſe coſt in the whole about 50s. Good harrows are uſed, but drilling and hoeing machines are few. Carts are in general uſe with handy rails attached occaſionally; but I do not recollect having ſeen any waggons. Corn is dreſſed by fanners. One threſhing machine coſt a farmer 50l. Theſe, when brought to perfection, will be

one

one of the moſt valuable inventions: about twenty-five buſhels can be thus threſhed in an hour. The oat and barley ſtraw is eaten by the oxen, ſteers, &c. ſo that they have but little to form dung with, which is very ſcarce. Sea weed ſupplies the ſhore around, on the ſouth ſide, with manure.

Lime-ſtone is plenty in quarries, and on the coaſt of the ſouth ſide; it coſts 18d. per barrel of ſix buſhels; and 50 barrels are reckoned enough for an acre. Sheep, &c. are folded in many farms. Clay marl abounds on the north-ſide. They lay 300 to 400 loads, of ten cwt. each, on an acre. This will ſerve for twelve crops. The cleanſing of the waſhing tubs, uſed in curing herrings, with the ſweepings, is a fine manure. Fairs for cattle, and the manufactures of the iſland, are frequent, which renders many of them inſignificant; there are ſix at which much buſineſs is done. I was at one of theſe which was full of people, and ſtored with cattle; while at another, not 100 perſons were preſent.

Many hundred head of cattle are bought up and ſent to England annually; jobbers come from Cumberland, and without waiting for the fairs, get about the farms and pick up whatever cattle ſuits them: a great deal of buſineſs is done this way, and by a ſettled correſpondence. The fairs, therefore, do not give a ſtranger an adequate idea of the ſtock of cattle in the iſland.

Horſes are frequently brought from Ireland to this place; they are larger than the native ones. Every year produces a greater attention to the breed and rearing of the live ſtock. Formerly the ponies were remarkable for their beauty, and were much in requeſt in England and Ireland to run in carriages; but now their numbers are much diminiſhed, as larger horſes are found more uſeful. The farmers breed for their own uſe, and the iſland has ſome fine ſtallions. The

old

old country ſtock of cows are now ſeldom to be found; they were ſhort-legged and thick-bodied, and more remarkable for fatting than for milk; ſixteen quarts per day, for three months after calving, being conſidered as a very good produce; twelve quarts will be near the average return. Barrel churns are uſed; but plunge churns are moſt common. Butter varies with the ſeaſon, from 5d. to 8d. per pound of 16 ounces; and when ſalted in crocks, at 6d. and 7d. About 1000 crocks of 30lb. each, are annually ſent to England. The cattle ſoon fatten in choice paſture, or when exported. When fatted, their average weight is 80lbs. a quarter, and in proportion to that weight have 40lbs. of tallow, and 60lbs. of hide. Calving cows and heifers ſell in May from four to ſix guineas. Dry cows and heifers for fatting, from 3l. 15s. to 5l. Oxen from the plough, from five to ſix guineas, and uſually leave with the grazier, from 2l. 10s. to 3l. 10s. Beef varies with the ſeaſon, from 2½d. to 4d. per pound.

The native ſtock of ſheep is ſmall and hardy; when fatted, they weigh from five to eight pounds a quarter. They endure the ſevereſt weather with little loſs: the meat is fine. This is ſtill the mountain breed. In other parts a larger ſort, a mixture from Scotland and Ireland, prevails; weighing when fatted from twelve to eighteen pounds per quarter.

The *rot* is ſcarcely known; but a diſorder prevails which is occaſioned by eating a particular weed, which the Manks call *Ouw*. Its leaf deſtroys the liver, and in about twelve months cauſes the animal's death. On opening the ſheep, this leaf is found attached to its liver, and transformed into an animal having apparent life and motion, and retaining its ſhape as an herb.*

* This plant is the marſh penny-wort, (*hydrocotyle vulgaris*) or white rot. A plate of it may be found in Parkinſon's Theat. Botan.

Two pounds and a half is the average weight of the ſmaller ſized fleeces, and the larger rarely exceed 7lbs. It is not of the fineſt or longeſt ſtaple, but the inhabitants make a ſtrong cloth of it. Few waſh their ſheep previous to ſhearing; the wool thus uncleanſed is ſold from 6d. to 8d. per pound. Almoſt every farmer reſerves as much wool and flax as employs the female part of his family.

There is a peculiar breed of ſheep, called *Laughton*, of the colour of Spaniſh ſnuff; theſe are not hardy, and are more difficult to fatten. The natives like the cloth, and ſtockings made of this wool.

Pigs abound and of good ſize. The price for freſh pork is 2½d. per pound; hams and bacon 5d. Poultry is alſo very plenty: chicken 6d. per couple; fowls 12d. Geeſe are numerous; the price from 1s. to 1s. 6d. weighing from ſix to eight pounds. Turkeys and ducks are alſo cheap; quantities are ſent to England. Dogs of a mixed ſort are very common, almoſt a nuiſance, notwithſtanding they are taxed.

A tract of 2000 acres has received immenſe and valuable benefit from a drain cut through the loweſt places, ten feet wide, and ſix deep; its length nearly ſix miles; the ſoil peat-moſs, and clay, with abundance of marl.

Botan. folio 1640, p. 1214. It occurs frequently in marſhy grounds, and the inhabitants on this ſide the water believe it to be the occaſion of the diſeaſe in ſheep, called the Rot. But Dr. Withering obſerves, in a note, "that it may be made a queſtion, "whether the rot in ſheep is ſo much owing to the vegetables in "marſhy grounds, as to a flat inſect called *a fluke* (*faſciola hepatica*) "which is found in theſe wet ſituations, adhering to the ſtones and "plants, and likewiſe in the livers and biliary ducts of ſheep that "are affected with the rot." I am obliged to my friend Mr. Wray, jun. of Saliſbury, for the communication of this note, to whom I ſhewed the plant in queſtion.——C. Bauhine calls it *Ranunculus aquaticus cotyledanis folio*; others, *Cotyledon paluſtre*, and *Hydrocotyle*. Vid. Hill's Brit. Herbal, 419. The *Ranunculus arvenſis*, or corn row-foot, is ſaid alſo to injure ſheep.

On good land the moſt approved rotation of crops is, 1ſt. Potatoes, or turnips, well dunged. 2d. Barley. 3d. Clover. 4th. Wheat. 5th. Oats, or Peaſe.

On the marled land of the north ſide, twelve crops of peaſe, and barley alternately, are often taken, and ſometimes fifteen, without any other aſſiſtance than the dreſſing of marl, or even throwing in graſs ſeeds. Barley is chiefly ſown. Wheat, beſides its requiring a difference in the condition of the ſoil, is ſubject to *ſmut*, and its ſtraw is not fit for fodder; this operates againſt it. 5000l. is in conſequence annually paid for flour imported—Barley is found beſt adapted, except oats, to the ſoil and climate. There are two ſorts ſown; the four-rowed, which is only fit for malt, and the two-rowed, which is uſed for bread, and is the general food of the lower claſſes, with whom oats is alſo a conſiderable part of diet. Horſe-beans are little cultivated as yet; theſe are productive, but are difficult to ſave, as moiſt weather attends the latter end of harveſt.

Peaſe, on the north ſide light lands, are cultivated. Rye is little ſown at preſent; before marling was ſo much uſed, rye occupied the land now ſown with wheat. Potatoes are grown in quantities. Turnips* are ſuited to the climate; ſucceſs has attended their cultivation; and they begin to be

* An acre of good turnips will (between November and March) maintain one hundred ſheep ſix weeks; and an acre of cabbages two months. An acre of good turnip-rooted cabbages will maintain one hundred ſheep through the trying month of March. It is ſuppoſed that a little hay will be given with the roots. Devote at leaſt one quarter of your turnip land to the Ruta-Baga, or the Swediſh turnip, which will bear the utmoſt ſeverity of weather, and will remain ſound when the other turnips are all rotten. Sow early in May, and treat it, in other reſpects, like the common turnip. The root does not attain the ſize, but is weightier, and conſequently more nutritious.——BILLINGSLEY.

adopted.

adopted. Turnip-rooted cabbage, and ſcarcity root, have not been found to anſwer. Carrots have been grown for cattle, but the expence of weeding has prevented their cultivation. Different kinds of winter cabbage have been raiſed for feeding of milking ſtock, and were found very convenient.

The growth and manufacture of flax is very general through the iſland; almoſt every farmer and cottager growing a little, both for the uſe of their families and for exportation. The linen cloth is particularly well manufactured, and finds a ready ſale in England, where 5000l. worth is annually exported; the price from 1s. to 2s. per yard.

Hemp is ſown in gardens, or very rich ſpots of land, but very rarely ſeen cultivated in fields.

Graſs ſeeds are generally ſown with their ſpring crops. In ſhort, there is no doubt, if a Society for the improvement of the land were inſtituted, and information and advice circulated, by means of ſmall cheap tracts on the ſubject, but that the happieſt effects would flow; and from the very great and beneficial changes that are obſervable within theſe laſt twenty years, we may predict that the iſland will riſe to that degree of conſequence it deſerves, at no very diſtant period.

Even the moſt barren parts of the mountains, when planted, may be productive in time; and that elegant poet Scott informs us to what they may be adapted:

" On barren mountains, bleak with chilly air,
" Forbidding paſturage, or the ploughman's care;
" Laburnum's boughs a beauteous bloom diſcloſe,
" Or ſpiry pines a gloomy grove compoſe."

The Scotch fir (ſays Mr. Billingſley) will endure almoſt any ſeverity of climate, and the beech will reſiſt the deſtructive

tive influence of the ſea-breeze; next to theſe, in point of hardineſs, are the larch, ſycamore,* aſh, and birch.

We find alſo that the whitty, or mountain-aſh, grows in the higheſt and coldeſt ſituations, and is the laſt tree we meet in going up the Welch hills; where the lower claſs of people make a thin beverage with its red berries fermented.

" And whitty glitters up the mountain's ſide—
" The hardy whitty, that o'er Cambrian ſnows
" Beams its red glare, and in bleak winter glows.
KNIGHT'S LANDSCAPE, *a poem.*"

Hazels, yews, and hollies alſo, as they grow in all ſoils, we may hope, at a future day, to ſee adorning the barren ſides of Mona's mountains.—Adieu.

* This is more properly the great maple; in Scotland it is called the plane tree. Mr. Evelyn recommends it for cart and plough timber, being light and tough; but aſh is certainly better. See ACER, in the new edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, 2 vols. folio, 1796, Rivingtons.

LETTER

LETTER V.

To the same.

"Content of ſpirit muſt from ſcience flow,
"For 'tis a godlike attribute to know."

DEAR SIR,

THE enlightened Mankſman, if he is fond of his native language, muſt lament the barrenneſs of its literary field, and the almoſt daily diſuſe of his mother tongue. The Engliſh language is preferred in general. In the Church and in the Courts of Law, it is indiſpenſibly neceſſary: in general the lower claſs underſtand Engliſh, and few are wholly ignorant of it; yet they are more ready at, and attached to, their Manks.

Douglas has two printing-offices, from whence iſſue a Manks almanack, and a weekly paper, at the price of 2½d. intitled the Manks Mercury, both printed in Engliſh.

They have neither grammar nor dictionary, and few except the clergy know Manks well enough to compoſe in it.* In a letter to the Rev. Mr. Corlett, of Lez-ayre, in 1774, from Mr. John Kelly, of Douglas, he enquires for all the proper names of places, &c. and adds, "My intention is to annex "theſe proper names, which will prove as uſeful as curious, "by way of an appendix to a Dictionary of the Manks lan-

* The Iriſh language, alſo, though ſpoken by the inferior claſſes, is uſed but by few of the ſuperior ſort; and the books printed in it conſiſt chiefly of devotional tracts.——*Tour in Ireland.*

"guage,

" guage, *which is almoſt compiled.*" What has retarded this deſign I know not.

The following curious obſervations on the Manks language and cuſtoms, is from the pen of the late learned Rev. Philip Moore:

" One great cauſe of their ſecurity in the Iſle of Man, ariſes from an ancient law, ſtill in force, that makes it felony to enter any man's houſe, without firſt calling thrice, *Vel Peccagh s'thie?* Any body within? literally, Is there any *ſinner* within? For, anciently, few houſes had any other door than a bundle of briars or bruſh-wood, tied up cloſe, and bound all round with a ſtraw rope, to keep out the weather by night; and in the day, when they left their cabins to go to work abroad, they ſet up two ſticks acroſs the door, or a couple of flails, or any thing of that kind, which the law made it capital to remove, without permiſſion from within, after calling as above. And this furniſhes another ſtrong preſumptive proof for the originality, antiquity, and very expreſſive ſignificance of our language; that the whole human ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed by the term or appellation of *peccagh*, that is, *ſinner*. For inſtance, we ſay, *peccagh mie*, for a good man or perſon, literally, a good ſinner. For a good chriſtian, *peccagh creeſtee*, *i. e.* a chriſtian ſinner: *peccagh ny ghaa*, many a ſinner, for many a one: *cloan ny peccee*, the children of ſinners, for all mankind. Would not this proof, taken from the very natural and moral ſtate of man, incline one to conclude, that the Manks language is coæval, if not with the fall, at leaſt with the diſperſion at Babel, in both which incidents the whole human race were involved; and univerſal guilt became the characteriſtic of man. The term *peccagh*, man, or perſon, but literally and originally, ſinner, ſhewing how religiouſly we have preſerved the memorial of theſe moſt ancient, wonderful, and intereſting cataſtrophes.

" I am

"I am well aware of what ſome would inſinuate, that the word *peccagh* is derived from the *peccatum* of the Latins; not reflecting, that the Manks, the Welch, the Iriſh, the antient Cornavian, and the Erſe, are all different dialects of one and the ſame original language, and each of them evidently deducible from the primæval Celtic; which all Antiquarians affirm to have been the language of all Aſia Minor and Europe, for many ages, and long before either Greece or Rome had any exiſtence, or any peculiar language as diſtinct nations."

This language has many compound words, by which the ideas they are meant to excite are more forcibly impreſſed: for inſtance, *laa*, ſignifies *half*, and *bee*, ſignifies *meat*; when theſe are conjoined they form *laabee*, the Manks for a bed, which is vulgarly ſaid to be half-meat:—Again, *laa*, half, and *noo*, a ſaint, when joined as *laanoo*, mean a child; very expreſſive of the innocence of that ſtate.

Mr. Sacheverel remarks, that the Manks language differs no more from Iriſh than the Scotch from Engliſh, and that both are different idioms of the Erſe, or Highland. Biſhop Philips, a native of North-Wales, who tranſlated the Prayer-book into Manks, obſerves, that moſt of the radixes were Welch, and that, but for his native language, he could not have perfected the work.

Mr. S. found in ſome words an analogy to the Latin; as *qui fer a tye*, for *qui vir tecti*, with an abbreviation common to the Iriſh. He remarked, that the utenſils and terms of art were frequently Engliſh, with a Manks termination, as *dorus* for *door*; thus they ſay *jough a dorus*, for *drink at the door*. In the northern ſide, they ſpeak a deeper Manks than in the ſouth, being leſs corrupted with Engliſh.

Profeſſor Thorkelin viſited the iſland in 1790, ſent by the expreſs order of his Daniſh Majeſty, to inveſtigate the remains

mains of Daniſh power and dominion formerly in the iſland. Mr. Townley informs us, that a gentleman of Caſtletown preſented him with ſome Daniſh medals found in the neighbourhood, and amongſt them one of Canute.

Mr. Pennant made ſome parochial enquiries in the iſland a few years ſince; but the liberal arts find few votaries here: ſcience is diſregarded, and polite literature little cultivated. A ſtranger will not learn a language ſo limited in its extent. And ſuch is the ſtate of the lower order of the Manks, that

" Each wiſh contracting fits him to the ſoil.
" His hard condition, with ſevere conſtraint,
" Binds all his faculties; forbids all growth
" Of wiſdom; proves a ſchool in which he learns
" Sly circumvention, unrelenting hate,
" Mean ſelf-attachment, and ſcarce ought beſide."

Of the publication of the ſcriptures, the following ſentiments (publiſhed in 1769, in an addreſs to the publick) give us the progreſs, &c.

" On the acceſſion of Biſhop Hildeſley, he found us in a condition of the moſt unfortunate ſingularity, deſtitute of the ſcriptures in our native language. And though a deſign had been formed by Biſhop Wilſon, for having the New Teſtament in the Manks tongue, and the Goſpels and the Acts had been tranſlated, yet they were not printed,* except a few copies

* Dr. Walker, of Ballaugh, had a principal ſhare in this tranſlation. Biſhop Philips's tranſlation of the Common-Prayer, in 1605, was obſolete.

The Common-Prayer in Manks was printed by *Oliver*, London, 1765. The Goſpel and the Acts the ſame year. The Epiſtles and Revelations were printed in Manks at Ramſay, in 1767, by Sheppard of Whitehaven, in 8vo. and the Common-Prayer, in 12mo, Manks, at Ramſay, 1768; Lewis's Catechiſm, and Prayer for the Fiſhery,

copies of St. Matthew's Goſpel. Biſhop Hildeſley, by his exertions and application to perſons of eminence, and to the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, who generouſly approved the plan, was enabled to gratify the people with the New Teſtament intire; the Common-Prayer; the Chriſtian Monitor; Lewis's Catechiſm, and a Form of Prayer for the Herring Fiſhery, all in Manks."

"It is impoſſible to deſcribe the avidity (obſerves the ſame writer) with which theſe books are ſought; with what joy and gratitude they are received: as maſters of families, and others, can now read to the ignorant and illiterate the ſacred oracles in their own language; whereas, before, they never did, nor could hear, or know more of them than what they could learn from crude and often extempore tranſlations. To the younger clergy this was a taſk difficult and diſcouraging; as it required the practice and experience of ſome years, to make them tolerably expert at ſuch expoſitions. And after all, every man had his own different manner, and different explanation, to the ſubverſion of all order and uniformity in our publick liturgy: but from this inconveniency and diſorder we are now totally delivered, as the publick worſhip of God is every where performed with all the decency and good order of the beſt-regulated congregations; thanks to the indefatigable zeal of our good dioceſan, ſupported as he has been by the contributions of ſeveral munificent benefactors.

"Animated with theſe ſucceſſes, and his own zealous heart, the biſhop is encouraged to promote and ſet on foot a tranſ-

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Fiſhery, in Manks, the ſame year at Ramſay. Mr. Ware, of Whitehaven, printed in the language, between the years 1772 and 1776, the Bible in 4to.; and in three vols. 8vo.; alſo the Common-Prayer in 4to. and 12mo.; and Bp. Wilſon on the Sacrament, in Manks and Engliſh.

lation

lation of the whole Old Teſtament into the Manks language; that his dioceſe, in common with other Chriſtian churches, may enjoy the full bleſſing and benefit of the whole ſacred canon compleat; a work in which his clergy are now engaged, with a view that his lordſhip may be farther enabled, by future benefactions, to carry on and execute ſo laudable and neceſſary an undertaking, and to perpetuate the fame to future generations; that the light and benefit of divine knowledge, enjoyed by all other proteſtant communities, and reformed churches, may be extended to this dioceſe alſo. A dioceſe which, though ſo happily ſituated in the very centre of his Majeſty's Britiſh dominions, and a ſuffragan ſee to the metropolitical juriſdiction of York, has yet been, through a ſeries of ages, deprived of a benefit ſo eſſential to the very exiſtence of genuine chriſtianity.

"We juſtly blame, and even reproach the church of Rome for locking up the ſcriptures from her people in an unknown tongue: but how little different, and no leſs to be lamented, is our own caſe, where the bulk of the common people underſtand very little, and many thouſands nothing at all, of the Engliſh language: though we have never been without the Engliſh ſcriptures, ſince the reformation took place in theſe nations; yet our people, in general, like their neighbours, the ancient Britons, ſtill retain their veteran, aboriginal language."

The Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, in 1763, gave out propoſals for printing Bibles, Common-Prayers, and other religious books, in the vulgar tongue of the Iſle of Man; and by the encouragement they met with, they were enabled to print and diſperſe gratis, among the inhabitants, 2000 Church Catechiſms; 1200 Chriſtian Monitors; 2000 Lewis's Expoſition; 1000 copies of the New Teſtament in 8vo.; 1550 Common-Prayers, 8vo. and 1000

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in 12mo. Likewiſe 2000 copies of the Old Teſtament in 8vo. and the ſame number of the New, the former impreſſion being inadequate; and they intend to proceed in this charitable work, and to ſupply the iſland with good books and tracts, or new editions of thoſe already publiſhed.

By the ſociety's books, for 1777, I alſo find 3500 copies of Biſhop Wilſon's Treatiſe on the Sacrament, with the original in the oppoſite columns; and 3000 Common-Prayer-books, were printed.

Of the monies raiſed by the publick, the Society have a fund, unexpended, of 1100l. New South-Sea annuities, 500l. of which was left by Lady Gower, as a perpetual fund for the ſupply of the Manks ſcriptures, &c. As the intereſt has been accruing for ſome time, and as ſome years have elapſed ſince the laſt diſtribution, it may not be deemed amiſs to ſolicit the attention of the ſociety to this ſubject, as I am credibly informed that a new edition of the Bible, &c. is much wanted at preſent.

I was ſurprized to ſee Milton's Paradiſe Loſt in Manks dreſs, and a clergyman aſſured me that it poſſeſſed merit. I ſubjoin, as a ſpecimen of the language, the Morning and Evening Hymns of Biſhop Kenn,* tranſlated by the Rev. Mr. Corlett, of Lez-ayre, whoſe correct knowledge of the language is generally allowed; he attended the Rev. Mr. Moore, in correcting the preſs in London when the ſcriptures were printing, and I am under many obligations to him for a variety of information.

* The Hymns are thoſe well known ones; beginning, "Awake, "my ſoul, and with the ſun, &c.;" and "Glory to Thee, my "God, this night, &c."

HYMN son y VOGHREY.

O Annym, dooiſht, as leſh y Ghreean
Roie kiart dty chourſe gys y vea veayn;
Crie jeed meeriooſe, as irree traa,
Dy eeck da Jee dty wooiſe dagh laa.

Dty hraa deyr cailt, dy-leah eïe thie;
Lhig da dagh laa ve ceaut dy-mie;
Dty churrym freill gys rere dty phooar;
Jean oo hene cooie ſon y laa mooar.

Bee ynrick ayns dty ghlaare dagh traa;
Dty chree freill glen myr Greean 'vunlaa
Slane traa dy vea toig kys ta Jee
Sheer fakin ſmooinaght' dowin dty chree.

O Annym, dooiſht, trogg ſeoſe dty chree,
As mariſh *Ainlyn* moyll uſs Jee,
Ta fud ny hoie ſheer goaill arrane,
Coyrt gloyr as booiſe da Chiarn dagh chiarn.

Gloyr hoods t'er vreayll mee faucht 'ſyn oie,
As ren leſh cadley gooragh' mee;
Giall, Hiarn, tra ghooiſht-ym ſeoſe veih baaſe,
Dy voym gys niau mârts Yee ny ghrayſe.

My vreearey, Hiarn, neem's yannoo noa;
My pheccaghyn ſkeayl myr lieh-rio;
My ſmooinaght' freill uſs imlee, meen,
As lhieen mee leſh dty Spyrryd hene.

Coyrlee, as leeid mee yn laa jiu,
Ayns dagh nhee yns-ym veih dty ghoo;
Leſh bree my niart, as mooads my phooar,
Dy vodd-ymns gloryragh' dt' Ennym mooar.

Gys Jee, fer-toyrt dagh gioot, ard ghloyr!
Moyll-jee eh, dagh cretoor jeh' phooar!
Moyll-jee yn Ayr, ſhiuiſh *Ainlyn* ſmoo!
Moyll-jee yn Mac, 's yn Spyrryd Noo!

HYMN son yn ASTYR.

GLOYR hoods, my Yee, niſh as dagh traa,
Son bannaghtyn dty hoilſhey brâ;
Freill uſs, O freill mee, Ree dagh ree,
Fo ſcaa dty ſkeean dy ſaûcht ayns ſhee.

Leih dou dagh peccah, jiu, Hiarn vie,
Er graih dty Vac, eer Mac dty graih;
Rhym pene, yn ſeihll, as rhyts, O Yee,
My gadlym noght, dy vod v'aym ſhee.

Leeid mee 'ſy raad ſheer lhiſin 'reih,
Nagh lhiaſs dou aggle 'ghoall jeh'n oaie;
Kiare mee ſon baaſe, dy vod v'aym pooar
Dy heet gys gloyr ec y laa mooar.

My varrant ſlane ta orts, my Yee,
Leſh cadley meen jean 'ooragh' mee,
Lheid as nee yannoo mee breeoil,
Dy hirveiſh oo ayns aght gerjoil.

Tra ta mee dooiſht my lhie 'ſyn oie,
My annym lhieen leſh ſmooinaght' mie;
Dagh Dreamal olk freill voiſh my chree,
Pooar'yn y Noid nagh boir ad mee.

Dty *Ainlyn* noo cur hym, Hiarn deyr,
Dy reayll mee ſaucht veih dagh dangear;
Leſh graih as booiſe, O lhieen my chree,
Dagh ſmooinaght' broghe freill voym, O Yee.

O cuin yioym rea riſh cadley'n theihll,
Ayns niau dy vodd-ym mârts ve reill,
As mariſh *Ainlyn* ſheer goaill ayrn,
Coyrt gloyr as booiſe da Chiarn dagh chiarn?

Gys Jee, fer-toyrt dagh gioot, ard ghloyr!
Moyll-jee eh, dagh cretoor jeh' phooar!
Moyll-jee yn Ayr, ſhiuiſh *Ainlyn* ſmoo!
Moyll-jee yn Mac, 's yn Spyrryd Noo!

To these I add a few questions, with the English.

How do you do, friend?	*Kys ta ſhiu charrey?*
I am very well.	*Ta miſh feer vie.*
I have loſt my way.	*Ta mee er choayl my raad.*
Which is the road to Ramſay?	*Crevel yn raad gys Rumſaa?*
I cannot talk Manks.	*Cha noddym loayrt Gailck.*
I want a bed to-night.	*Ta miſh laccal lhiabbee noght.*
I want ſome meat, or eggs, and ale.	*To miſh laccal bee ennagh, ny oohyn, as iough-lhioon.*
What is your parſon called?	*Cie ta ennym yn ſaggyrt euiſh?*
Where does he live?	*Cre'n raad t'eh tummal?*
I want a boat.	*Ta miſh laccal baatey.*
Yes, ſir—no, ſir.	*She vainſhtyr—cha ne vainſhtyr.*
Can you ſpeak Engliſh?	*Vodd uſs loayrt Baarl?*
Where does Mr. H. live?	*Cre'n raad ta Mr. H. cummal?*
Can you read?	*Vodd ſhiuiſh lhaih?*
I thank you.	*Gy row mie eu*; or, *Ta mee kainlt booiſe diu.*

A Manks Proverb.

Tra ta yn derrey vought cooney leſh hought elley ta ſee hene garaghtee:—when one poor man relieves another, God himſelf rejoices at it; or, as it is in the original, laughs outright.

The Lord's Prayer in Manks.

AYR ain t'ayns niau, caſheric dy row dt' ennym, dy jig dty reeriaght, dty aigney dy row jeant er y thalloo myr t'yh ayns niau; cur dooin nyn arran jiu as gagh-laa, as leih dooin nyn loghtyn, myr ta ſhin leih daueſyn ta jannoo loghtyn nyn

'oi.

'oi. As ny leeid ſhin ayns miolagh, agh livrey ſhin veih olk. Son lhiat's yn reeriaght, as yn phooar, as yn ghloyr, ſon dy bragh as dy bragh. *Amen.*

Of writers on the ſubject of the iſland may be mentioned Governor Challoner; Mr. Blundel, of Croſby, during the civil wars, in MS. Another MS. written in 1648, when, ſays the Author, wearied with being ſo often awakened at midnight by the King's and Parliament's troops, both equally feared becauſe equally plundering, I reſolved to baniſh myſelf for a time to the Iſland of Man, where divers nobility had been baniſhed by our Kings, &c. Mr. Moore, of Douglas, politely favoured me with a view of this MS. To theſe may be added, Lord Coke, Drs. Heylin, Camden, Sacheverel, Wilſon, and Groſe.* A MS. by Mr. Alex. Roſs, who died in 1753, a copy of which is in the hands of G. Tollet, eſq; Betley-Hall in Staffordſhire. See alſo notices of the Iſle of Man, in Waldron's Works; Willis's Cathedrals; Ductor Hiſtoricus, vol. ii. Formulare Anglicanum, Form. 211. 1 Peere Williams's Reports, 1329. Kelway, 202. King's Vale-Royal. Prynne on the 4th Inſt. Selden. Tit. Hon. 24. Mich. 21, 22 Edw. I. rot. 21, Turr. Lond. Campbell's Polit. Surv. and probably in Gough's Britiſh Topography, 4to, but this I have not ſeen.

Other works of a later date, either in Manks or relating to the iſland, that have come within my knowledge, are as follows:

1. A ſhort View of the preſent State of the Iſle of Man, humbly ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Lords of the

* In Groſe's Antiq. vol. iv. royal 4to. are, A view and plan of St. German's Cathedral; a view of the ruins of St. Patrick's Church; Peele Caſtle; two views of Caſtle-Ruſhen; and one of Ruſhen Abbey, taken in 1774, with ſhort deſcriptions.

Treaſury.

Treaſury. By an impartial Hand. London; Johnſon, 1767. 6d.*

2. Aght Ghiare dy heet gys tuſhtey jeh'n Chredjue Chreeſtree; Ny as toiggal jeh catechiſm ny Killagh kiarit ſon ymmyd ſleih aegey ellan vannin. 24mo. 1778. This publication may be very proper for the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge to adopt in their next diſtribution; as it is a ſhort ſummary of the Chriſtian religion, or an explanation of the church catechiſm; and was tranſlated into Manks by Daniel Cowley, of Kirk-Michael, who was educated by Biſhop Hildeſley, and by him apprenticed to a printer. He publiſhed alſo Mr. Weſley's Hymns in Manks, for the uſe of the Methodiſts in the iſland.

3. Rolt's Hiſtory of the Iſland, 12mo. 1782.

4. Sharmaneyn lioriſh, Thomase Wilſon, D.D. Chiarn aſpick Sodor as Vannin; dy Kiaralagh chyndait veih Bayrl gys Gailck. Bath, prentit lioriſh R. Cruttwell, 8vo. 1783. —This work, compriſing one volume of Biſhop Wilſon's Sermons,§ tranſlated by the Rev. Mr. Corlet, was printed at the expence of the Rev. Dr. Wilſon, his ſon.

5. Memoirs of the Houſe of Stanley, from the conqueſt to the death of James, late Earl of Derby, in 1735; alſo a full deſcription of the Iſle of Man, &c. 4to. p. 238. Harrop, Mancheſter, 1783. (By Mr. Seacombe.)

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* A pamphlet was publiſhed in 1751, intitled, "Liberty invaded, "&c." occaſioned by one Mrs. Hingſtone, being impriſoned in the iſland for a debt of her huſband's: the ſubject was again reſumed in 1756, in another pamphlet, by J. Baldwin, eſq; 8vo. with this ſingular title; "Britiſh Liberty in chains, and England's ruin on the "anvil, in the Iſle of Man, now commonly called Little France, &c." The author repreſents the Manks as enemies to the intereſts of Great-Britain, and inveighs againſt them for their treatment of this lady.

§ Biſhop Wilſon, in 1699, and 1707, publiſhed ſome ſmall works in Manks and Engliſh.

6. Antiquitates Celto-Normanicæ, containing the Chronicle of Man and the Iſles; abridged by Camden, and now firſt publiſhed complete from the original MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum; with an Engliſh tranſlation and notes. To which are added, Extracts from the Annals of Ulſter, &c. &c. By Rev. James Johnſtone, M.A. rector of Maghera-Croſs; and M. S. Edin. and Copenhagen, 4to. Copenhagen, Aug. Fred. Stein, 1786.

Mr. Gough, in his edition of Camden, 3 vols. folio, 1789, prefers Mr. Camden's copy of the Chronicle of the Kings of Man, to that publiſhed in 1787 by Mr. Johnſon, from a fine old MS. on vellum in the Cottonian library, marked Julius A. VII. 3. becauſe in the former the dates are all right in the original, whereas in the latter they are made ſo by the editor in his margin. Mr. Camden's MS. begins with the death of the Confeſſor, rightly putting it A. D. 1065. Mr. Johnſtone's begins forty-ſeven years ſooner, or, as he has corrected it in his margin, fifty-one years. Mr. C's begins at A. D. 1065, and ends at A. D. 1266; but has been continued in a later hand, to 1316. Mr. J's copy begins at A. D. 1000, or 1015, and ends 1376, and contains ſome additional matter foreign to the hiſtory of the iſland.——A ſlight compariſon of the two publications will ſhew them to have been printed from different MSS.*

7. Literary Lovers; an original Manks novel, by J. Briſcoe.

8. Various Poems by Mr. John Stowell; viz. The Sallad, a ſatire, 4to. 20 pp. 1790. The Retroſpect, 8vo. pp. 55, 1790; a political local ſatire. Beauties of Townley, verſified, 4th. 16 pp.

9. Belville and Julia, a Manks novel, by Mr. T. Aſhe.

* Gough, vol. iii. 705.

10. A Journal

10. A Journal kept in the Iſle of Man, giving an account of the wind and weather, &c. &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. by Richard Townley, eſq. Whitehaven, Ware, 1791.

11. A general View of the Agriculture of the Iſle of Man, with obſervations on the means of its improvement. By Mr. Baſil Quayle, farmer at the Creiggans, near Caſtletown; drawn up for the conſideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. 4to. p. 40, 1794.

12. The Report of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for the Iſle of Man, 1792, large folio.

N. B. Neither of theſe two laſt works were publiſhed for ſale.

13. A Tour through the Iſle of Man; to which is ſubjoined, a review of Manks Hiſtory. By David Robertſon, eſq; large 8vo. plates, 1794.

14. The Statutes and Ordinances of the Iſle of Man now in force, alphabetically arranged. By Thomas Stowell, advocate; inſcribed to the Hon. Alexander Shaw, eſq; Lieut.-Governor and Chancellor, 8vo. Douglas; Briſcoe, pp. 170. 1792.

15. Paradiſe Loſt, by Milton; tranſlated into Manks by the Rev. Thomas Chriſtian, of Ballakilley, K. Marown, Douglas, Briſcoe, 12mo. no date: (probably 1796.)

16. Clara Lenox, or the Diſtreſſed Widow; a novel founded on facts. Interſperſed with an Hiſtorical Deſcription of the Iſle of Man. By Mrs. Lee. Dedicated to the Ducheſs of York, 2 vols. 12mo. Parſons, 1797.

17. In the Poems by Gentlemen of Devon and Cornwall, 2 vols. crown 8vo. are two ſhort odes on the Iſle of Man, from the claſſical pen of the Rev. Mr. Polwhele.

18. The Statute Laws of the Iſle of Man, from the original records. By C. Briſcoe, 8vo. 1797, pp. 240. Douglas.

LETTER

LETTER VI.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

ANNEXED is an account of the ports in the iſland, the fairs, ſtate of the regiſters of each pariſh, vicars, number of inhabitants, poſt-office, &c. alſo the revenues, duties, exports, imports, prohibitions, &c. &c.

The following are the ports, with their creeks, appointed by commiſſion, Sept. 15, 1776.

PORTS.

Douglas.—Creeks, Port-Moore, Cornay, Laxey, Garwick, Groudel, Port-Concan, Port-Sodric, Greenwick.

Derby-haven.—Creeks, Caſtletown-harbour, Poolevaſh, Port le Marie, Port-Iron, Fleſhwick, Noorble.

Peel.—Creeks, Glenmay, Glenwilliam, Ballaugh.

Ramſay.—Creeks, Lanemoore, Port-Cranſtail, Port-League.

FAIRS.

February.—Marown, Bride, Croſs four ways, Poolevaſh.

March.—Boldin, Patrick, Peele.

April.—Jurby, Balla-ſalla.

May.—St. John's 2, Douglas 2, Bride, Caſtletown, St. Mark's, Ballaugh, Conchan.

June.—Sulby 2, Arbory, St. Anne, or Santon.

July.

July.—St. John's, Peele, Four croſs-ways.
Auguſt.—Laxey, Maughold, Balla-ſalla, Ballaugh.
September.—Balla-ſalla.
October.—K. Michael 2, K. Arbory.
November.—St. John's 2, Ramſay 2, Douglas, Jurby.
December.—K. Arbory, Andreas 2, Ramſay.

N.B. Some of theſe fairs are well attended, but others are quite neglected.

A Retroſpect of the Parish Registers.

Maughold.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
1647	6	0	2
1648	17	2	14
1649	9	1	21
1650	12	1	7
1651	7	1	6
1792	30	17	8
1793	29	14	25
1794	32	18	45
1795	34	9	38
1796	42	3	20

Ramsay Chapel.

1792	32	0	7
1793	33	0	4
1794	25	0	7
1795	35	0	6
1796	30	0	3
1797	31	0	0

Lez-Ayre.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
1787	46	10	22
1788	55	10	20
1789	39	11	25
1790	54	6	24
1791	39	14	22
1792	66	14	16
1793	37	11	15
1794	53	9	17
1795	45	10	14
1796	40	13	19

Bride.

1792	15	7	9
1793	27	6	6
1794	17	5	11
1795	21	6	12
1796	19	6	16

Andreas.

Andreas.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
1666	31	6	17
1667	30	9	18
1668	35	7	30
1669	25	12	59
1670	38	19	21
1792	47	16	18
1793	49	8	16
1794	52	9	26
1795	47	14	34
1796	58	10	35

Jurby.

1792	26	5	6
1793	24	2	13
1794	22	4	10
1795	21	5	5
1796	28	6	8

Ballaugh.

1792	32	5	12
1793	40	8	10
1794	33	6	22
1795	32	7	8
1796	40	8	23

Michael.

1792	37	10	23
1793	36	9	17
1794	43	13	24
1795	38	12	12
1796	33	10	21

German.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
1790	72	15	32
1791	64	21	36
1792	88	13	30
1793	67	19	34
1794	68	15	49
1795	76	13	35
1796	77	14	42

Patrick.

1681	26	6	11
1682	15	3	10
1683	19	3	4
1684	31	6	11
1685	18	3	43
1792	46	20	20
1793	43	19	5
1794	47	12	18
1795	52	24	22
1796	52	26	31

Marown.

Marriages omitted.

1792	24	0	11
1793	29	0	12
1794	26	0	34
1795	33	0	24
1796	26	0	17

Braddon.

1792	56	34	58
1793	59	40	92
1794	45	56	145
1795	63	34	108
1796	59	44	87

St.

St. George's Chapel.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
1792	50	0	17
1793	59	1	19
1794	71	1	39
1795	80	1	17
1796	69	0	24

Oncan.

1698	6	1	3
1699	4	0	8
1700	8	4	3
1701	5	2	5
1702	7	5	8
1792	30	3	10
1793	30	3	16
1794	32	3	15
1795	31	0	19
1796	27	5	17

Lonan.

See parochial account.

Rushen.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
1792	61	8	25
1793	67	6	37
1794	54	12	37
1795	70	11	21
1796	40	9	19

Arbory.

1792	53	10	29
1793	38	9	16
1794	44	7	30
1795	55	12	16
1796	47	1	19

Santon.

1792	19	2	13
1793	11	8	15
1794	21	8	15
1795	13	9	14
1796	24	3	11

Malew.

See parochial account.

N. B. The regiſters in the moſt early ſtate, I found ſo incorrect as not to juſtify a dependance on them.

Inhabitants

Inhabitants at different periods; Vicars, Rectors, &c. in 1798.

PARISHES.	VICARS, 1798.	INHABITANTS IN		
		1720	1757	1792
Kirk-Michael	*Rev.* John Crellin, epiſ. regiſt.	643	826	1003
Ballaugh	Daniel Gelling	806	773	1015
Jurby	William Crebbin	483	467	715
Andreas	Daniel Mylrea, rector, O. Archd.	967	1067	1555
Bride	Wm. Clucas, rector, V. G.	612	629	678
Lez-ayre	Thomas Corlett	1309	1484	1728.
Maughold	Thomas Cubbon	529	759	2007
Ramsay	Henry Maddrell	460	882	
Lonan	Mr. Gell	547	869	1408
Conchan	Thomas Quayle*	370	434	690
Braddan	Robert Quayle	780	1121	5045
Douglas	Mr. Stowell and Mr. Chriſtian	810	1814	
Marown	Mr. Chriſtian and John Bridſon, O. M.	—	658	842
Santon	Charles Crebbin	376	507	512
Malew	Mr. Harriſon, Mr. Clague	890	1466	3333
Caſtletown	Thomas Caſtley, M. A.	785	915	
Balla ſalla	- - - - - - -	360	—	—
Arbory	John Chriſtian	661	785	1143
K. C. Ruſhen	John Clegg	813	1007	1590
Patrick	Evan Chriſtian, V. G.	745	954	2153
German	Henry Corlett	510	925	2505
Peeletown	- - - - - - -	475	805	

N. B. Lieut.-Governor Shaw is of opinion that the iſland contains from 30,000 to 33,000 inhabitants, 1797.

The Iſle of Wight, which meaſures 22½ miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and 13 miles from North to South, contains thirty pariſhes, and about 18,700 inhabitants.†

* Mr. Quayle died March 1798.

† Warner's Hiſtory of the Iſle of Wight, 8vo. 1795.

POST-

POST-OFFICE.

A packet arrives from Whitehaven, weekly,* with letters and paſſengers; it ſails Monday evenings from thence, (wind and weather permitting) ſtays three days in the iſland, and then returns. The poſt-office brought in, previous to 1791, on an average 346l. 13s. 7d. per annum; this has been increaſing ſince. The following is the produce from January 5, 1797, to January 5, 1798.

	£.	s.	d.
Letters from and through London	195	18	7
Bye and croſs-roads - - - - -	262	3	3
	458	1	10

From this is to be deducted the hire of the packet-boat, 150l.; poſt-maſter's ſalary 20l. per annum; and the hire of the foot-poſt to Caſtletown, about 9l. per annum.

Revenue from January 1790, *to* 1791.

Collected at Douglas port - - -	2793	0	10½
Derby-Haven - - - - - -	104	9	5¼
Peele - - - - - - - - -	31	19	2¼
Ramſay - - - - - - - -	86	19	4½
	3016	8	11
Payments, ſalaries, bounties on herrings, &c. - - - - -	3272	2	2

N.B. I underſtand that for ſeveral late years the revenue of the iſland has been greater than the expenditure.

* See the act of parliament anno ſeptimo Geo. III. cap. 50. As no department is more reſpectable than the poſt-office, the ſalaries ſhould therefore be adequate to its utility, and various inconveniences: it is here too ſmall; a man and horſe ought *inſtantly* to be diſpatched to each town on the arrival of the packet.

Duties

Duties on Articles imported.

Britiſh ſpirits, 40,000 gallons, at 1s. per gallon. Rum ditto, at 2s. per gallon. Bohea tea, 20,000lb. at 6d. per pound. Green tea, 5000lb. at 1s. per pound. Coffee, 5000lb. at 4d. per pound. Tobacco, 40,000lb. at 3d. per pound. Coals, 3d. per chaldron. French wine, 8l. per ton. All other wines 4l. per ton. Other goods ſo much per cent. *ad valorem.*

Quantity of Wine imported.

In 1790, from Whitehaven, 19 tons 61 gallons of white. From Sicily, 22 tons 93 gallons of ditto. From Oporto, 16 tons 240 gallons, and 17 tons 76 gallons, of port; and of white 34 gallons.

In 1791, from Oporto, 19 tons 249 gallons; 26 tons 85 gallons, and 1 ton 4 gallons, of port. From Whitehaven, 247 gallons, of white wine; and from ditto, 1 ton 68 gallons.

Quantity of Salt imported.

For ten years, ending January 1791, were imported into the iſland of Man, 518,141 buſhels of ſalt from Great-Britain, duty free. From foreign parts, during the ſame period, 8880 buſhels.

Quantity of Coals imported.

From 1781 to 1790, incluſive, 33,932 chaldrons.

Articles imported duty free.

1*ſt.* Flax, or flax-ſeed; raw, or brown linen yarn; fleſh, corn, or grain of all ſorts; wood and weed aſhes; coming from any place except Great-Britain.

2*d.* White, or brown linen cloth; hemp, or hemp ſeed; the produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland.

3*d.* Utenſils

3*d.* Utenſils and inſtruments, to be employed in manufactures, fiſheries, or agriculture; bricks, tiles, young trees, ſea-ſhells, lime, ſoapers waſte, packthread, and ſmall cordage for nets.

4*th.* Salt, boards, timber, and hoops; the produce and manufacture of Great-Britain.

5*th.* Iron-rods, or bars; cotton, indigo, naval ſtores, lumber; the growth &c. of the Britiſh plantations in America; and all other goods of the growth &c. of the ſaid plantations, for which any bounty is allowed on importation into Great-Britain.

Imported free into Great-Britain from the Island.

1*ſt.* Beſtials, goods, wares, and merchandizes, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the iſland, except ſuch as are prohibited, and except woollen manufactures, beer, and ale.

2*d.* Linens, made of hemp or flax, not being the produce of the iſland. But no other goods of a foreign nation manufactured either wholly, or in part, in the iſland.

Prohibited to be imported.

Wrought ſilks, Bengals, ſtuffs mixed with ſilk or herba, of the manufacture of Perſia, China, or Eaſt-India; callicoes painted, dyed, printed, or ſtained there; cambricks and French lawns.

Brandy; Britiſh ſpirits exceeding 40,000 gallons; rum ditto; and *all other ſpirits.*

Bohea tea, exceeding 20,000lbs.; green tea and coffee, exceeding 5000lbs. each; tobacco, exceeding 40,000lbs.

Britiſh refined ſugar, exceeding 400 cwt. fully refined; baſtard refined, exceeding 10 cwt.

Prohibited

Prohibited to be exported.

Brandy, rum, ſtrong waters, and ſpirits of all kinds; to Great-Britain or Ireland.

Tea, brandy, ſtrong waters, and ſpirits of all kinds; coffee, chocolate, tobacco, glaſs, coals, Britiſh or other wrought ſilks, ſalt and wine; to any place whatſoever.

Wool, woollen or bay yarn, live ſheep; to any place except Great-Britain.

Britiſh refined ſugar—to any place whatſoever.

EXPORTS.

To give an idea of the growth, produce, and manufactures of this iſland, I quote the amount of exports under that denomination, excluſive of grain, linen, beſtials, and herrings, which took place in 1790. To Great-Britain in 1790; 1743 buſhels of potatoes; 1313 crocks of butter; 201 boxes and baſkets of eggs; 7 barrels of pork; $1\frac{1}{2}$ barrel of beef; 195 cow and ox hides, in hair; 56 dozen and 10 calf ſkins; tanned leather 3 cwt. 3-quarters 13lb.; cow and ox horns, 1400; cow and ox hair, 26 cwt. 1 quarter 16lb.; honey, 3 cwt. 1 quarter 24lb.; kelp, 1335 cwt.; bees wax, 1 cwt. 3-quarters, 21lb.; wool, and woollen yarn, 17 cwt. 15lb.; linen yarn, 158 cwt. 3-qrs. 15lb.; lead ore, 69 tons odd; rabbit-ſkins, 257 dozen and 10.

To Ireland, of rabbit-ſkins, 103 dozen; feathers, 10 cwt. 3-qrs. 18lb.; bacon, 49 cwt. 2-qrs. 16lb.; Cotton twiſt, 40 cwt. odd; lime-ſtone, 143 tons; reams of paper, 1807; paving-ſtones, 282 tons; cheeſe, 11 cwt. odd; ſlate, 102 tons; ſycamore, and aſh timber, 80 feet; fern aſhes, 17 cwt. odd; hair-powder, 1 cwt.; 130 hanks of candlewicks; 1 tomb or hearth ſtone; and dried beef, 2-qrs. 24lb.

Articles

Articles intitled to Bounty.

Linens made in the iſland exported to Great-Britain, and re-exported from thence—the like bounty as on Iriſh linens by 29th Geo. II. ſect. 13.

Herrings cured, white, 1s. per barrel.

Ditto ditto, exported from the iſland to foreign parts, 2s. 8d. per barrel.

Ditto ditto, exported to Great-Britain, and re-exported to foreign parts, 2s. 8d. per barrel.

Herrings, cured red, exported from the iſland to foreign parts, 1s. 9d. per barrel.

Ditto ditto, exported to Great-Britain, and re-exported from thence to foreign parts, 1s. 9d. per barrel.

Linen exported in ten years, from 1781 to 1790, inclu-ſive. To Great-Britain, 506,365½ yards. To Ireland, 1564 yards.

Cattle exported in ten years, from 1781 to 1790, inclu-ſive. To Great-Britain, 727 horſes; 4019 black cattle; 238 ſheep; 248 pigs; 1 mule; 4 goats. To Ireland, 113 horſes; 4 black cattle; 12 mules.

In conſequence of that contraband trade, which is ſo ge-nerally known to have prevailed in the iſland, government, as ſoon as it became poſſeſſed of it, determined to loſe no time in putting a final ſtop to ſo injurious a traffic, and there-fore appointed commiſſioners from London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, to enquire into its nature and effects, and report thereon; with the remedies neceſſary to be adopted. Among other matters, they ſtate, the prejudices to the King's revenue to have been nearly 350,000l. per annum; and the value of ſeizures on the coaſt of Ireland, from the iſland, to have been nearly 10,000l. per annum. In conſequence, the act of 5 Geo. III. paſſed, and ſome ſubſequent ones, which have nearly ſtopped this illicit trade, by enacting prohibitions and regu-lations,

lations, ſome of which are ſtated in this letter. But the reveſting act, with theſe, greatly abridged their inſular rights, and the Manks were deprived of ſome of their ancient privileges. They felt themſelves oppreſſed, and ſent agents to England to aſſert their rights before parliament; and prevailed ſo far as to procure, in 1766, an act for encouraging and regulating their trade, &c. and for raiſing a revenue to effect the purpoſes therein-mentioned. Theſe acts now appear to have had a beneficial operation, and the inhabitants are perfectly happy under the Britiſh government.

LETTER VII.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

THE ſubject of this letter is the ſtaple commodity of the iſland, *Herrings*; and I have the pleaſure of accompanying it with a *Poem* on the *Fiſhery*, which was given me by a Manks lady.

The coaſts of the Iſle of Man abound with a variety of fine fiſh. The ſalmon frequents the bays from July to September. I was witneſs to a hawl of 120, near Ramſay; while, a few evenings after, his Grace of Athol, with a party from the Deemſters, were not lucky enough to take more than a ſolitary individual. The preference is rather given to the ſalmon of *Kircudbright*; a ſmall veſſel came into Ramſay harbour with a quantity from thence, which was ſold for 3d. Manks per pound.

Their rock cod is eſteemed ſuperior to the grey, or common ſort; when firſt taken it is of a fine red colour, and of a ſuperior flavour to the others.

A marine animal, called the Battlecock, is found ſometimes ſticking to the rocks; it has almoſt all the deſirable qualities of the turtle, abounding with a ſubſtance that is eſteemed a ſubſtitute for the delicious green fat.

A fiſh termed a Blockin, ſomewhat between a herring and a whiting, and eels, are caught by line and worms. The ſands abound with ſmall eels, called here Gibbons, or Sand-Eels.*

Cod, ling, gurnet, and moſt flat-fiſh are plenty, and extremely good. But it is herrings which are their grand ſupport; it is theſe only can rouſe the dormant energy of the Mankſman's mind, ſtimulate him to induſtry, and enliven the whole iſland.

From an eminent writer we learn that "Herrings, about the beginning of the year, iſſue from the remote receſſes of the North, in a body ſurpaſſing deſcription, and almoſt exceeding the power of imagination. The firſt column detached moves towards the Weſt, by the coaſts of Newfoundland, towards North-America. The Eaſtern column, proceeding leiſurely by the coaſts of Ireland, ſends off one diviſion along the coaſts of Norway, which ſoon divides into two, and paſſes by the Straits of the Sound into the Baltic; the other towards Holſtein, Bremin, &c. The larger and deeper column falls directly upon the Iſles of Shetland and Orkney, and paſſing theſe, divides into two; the Eaſtern column moves by the ſide of Britain, detaching gradually ſmaller ſhoals to the coaſts of Friezeland, Holland, Zealand, Flan-

* Named alſo, Ammodytes, Launce, Sand-Sprat: uſed as food, and as a bait.

ders,

ders, and France; while the Weſtern column paſſes on the other ſide of Britain and Ireland. The remains of this body reaſſemble in the Channel, and proceeding thence to the ocean, retire to their aſylum in the North, where in peace and ſafety they repair the loſſes they have ſuſtained. When grown large, they ſet out again the next ſeaſon, and make the ſame tour."

Another writer* gives us this account; "The herrings are found in the greateſt abundance in the higheſt Northern latitudes within the arctic circle. In thoſe inacceſſible ſeas, that are covered with ice during a great part of the year, the herrings find a quiet and ſure retreat from their numerous enemies; there neither man, nor the fin fiſh, nor cachalet, dares purſue them. The great colony ſets out about the middle of winter; their numbers exceed imagination, and their enemies alſo are innumerable, eſpecially the ſea-fowl, near the pole, who, watching their emigration, ſpread ruin among them. In this exigence the defenceleſs emigrants have no alternative, but to croud cloſe together. The main body ſeparates in two diviſions; one moves to the Weſt along the coaſts of America, as far South as Carolina, and are ſo numerous in Cheſapeak-Bay as to become a nuiſance. The other diviſion takes a more Eaſterly direction, towards Europe, arriving at Iceland about March, where, notwithſtanding their loſs, they form a body of amazing extent, depth, and cloſeneſs, occupying a ſurface equal in dimenſions to Great-Britain and Ireland; ſubdivided into columns of five miles in length, and four in breadth, ſwimming near the ſurface, but ſinking ſometimes for ſome minutes. The forerunners appear off Shetland, in April or May, and the grand

* Knox's View of the Britiſh Empire, 2 vols. 8vo.

body

body in June. Their approach is known by a ſmall ripling of the water, the reflection of their brillancy, and the birds who attend them.

"One diviſion proceeds along the Eaſt ſide of Britain, the Orkneys, Murray Firth, coaſts of Aberdeen, Angus, and Fife; the great river Forth, Scarborough, and Yarmouth, the ancient and once only mart in England for herrings. The other diviſion from the Shetland iſlands proceeds along the Weſt ſide of Britain, and are larger and fatter than thoſe of the Eaſt ſide; crouding the coaſts of Sutherland, Roſs, and Inverneſs, which, with the Hebride iſles, eſpecially Long Iſland, compoſe the greateſt ſtationary herring fiſhery in Britain, that upon the coaſt of Shetland excepted. Having viſited moſt of the Weſtern ſhores, the ſhoal proceeds towards the North of Ireland, where, meeting with a ſecond interruption, they are again divided into two brigades; one paſſes down the Iriſh channel, and viſits the Iſle of Man, and affords an occaſional ſupply to the Eaſt coaſt of Ireland, and the Weſt coaſt of England as far as the Briſtol channel. The other ſhoal ſkirts along the Weſt coaſt of Ireland, viſits the Lakes of Donegal, and then diſappears in the immenſity of the Atlantic."

That peculiar ſhape which nature has given to moſt fiſhes, we endeavour to imitate in ſuch veſſels as are deſigned to ſail with the greateſt ſwiftneſs; but the progreſs of a machine is nothing to the rapidity of an animal deſigned by nature to reſide in water: any of the large fiſh overtake a ſhip in full ſail with great eaſe, play around it, and outſtrip it with pleaſure.

The boat-builders are uncommonly clever, conſtructing entirely by the eye, making no uſe of line or rule, unleſs in laying the keel. The Manks boats are in ſize from 23 to 33 feet in keel, and 13 feet beam, with 6 feet hold; they

are

are cutter-rigged, ſail remarkably faſt, and withſtand a heavy ſea. But the Virginian pilot-boats, I have heard, mentioned as exceeding them in ſwiftneſs of ſailing. The fiſhing buſſes* from the Weſtern coaſt of Scotland are precluded, by the reſtrictions of the revenue officers, from taking fiſh on the coaſts of the Iſle of Man, or Ireland.

Manks boats ſeldom exceed eight tons, and coſt, including the nets, about 70 guineas. The produce is divided into nine ſhares; two for the owner of the boat; one for the proprietor of the nets; the other ſix to the fiſhermen. The nets are buoyed up by inflated bags of dog-ſkin dried in the ſun, and ſmeared over with tar. Upwards of 400 boats compoſe the Manks fleet. An Admiral and Vice-Admiral are annually elected; the one is allowed 5l. by govenment, the other 2l. for the ſeaſon. Theſe conduct the fleet to the herring ground. On leaving the harbour the fiſhermen, with uncovered heads, invoke the bleſſing of Providence;—and Biſhop Wilſon's Form of Prayer for the Herring Fiſhery, is uſed during the ſeaſon.§

Herrings in their prime are remarkably fat; one that weighs 5 oz. 10 drs. will have 480 grains of ſpawn, containing 36,960 eggs. (Phil. Tranſ. vol. 57.) The ſpawning time is the latter end of October.

Herrings are capricious, deſerting, either partially or wholly, particular bays and coaſts. This iſland, as well as England and Wales, can witneſs to many remarkable inſtances of this kind. To the Dutch the credit is given of having been

* The Dutch buſſes are the beſt conſtructed for the herring fiſhery in the open ſea. They are long round veſſels, which run from 50 to 70 tons, and coſt, including every requiſite, near 1000l.; have 50 nets to a buſs, each about 50 fathoms long, and 7½ deep.

§ See this Form in Bp. Wilſon's Works, vol. iv. 8vo. edit.

the

the firſt to diſcover the ſeaſons of their paſſage; and *their* firſt regular fiſhing is dated back to the twelfth century. The Dutch conſider it in its true light; for in a placart of 1624, the fiſhery is called, "*The Golden Mines*" of the United Provinces; and in another, in 1651, the herring fiſhery is termed the principal mine and chief ſupport of Holland. May England ever cheriſh and encourage every attempt to increaſe and eſtabliſh it!

The freſh herrings of the iſland are peculiarly good, and larger than thoſe of Yarmouth. When the ſeaſon arrives, the fiſh are looked for, and their appearance is indicated by the quantity of gulls that hover around them, no leſs eager than the Mankſman to feaſt on the delicious fare. At this period, therefore, the gull is conſidered as ſacred. The firſt maize that are caught are entitled to a bounty.*

The fiſhermen ſometimes *exorciſe*, or burn the *witches* out of their boats with dry ling, or heath; and to effect this they contrive the flame ſo as to reach every part of the boat. The firſt boat that diſcovers the herring, ſounds a horn as a ſignal to apprize the other boats. They ſometimes take 70 maize, at 500 per maize, in one boat.

The oath of the deemſter, or judge, from the ſingular alluſion to the herring, I take this opportunity to introduce.

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* An act of Tynwald paſſed in 1794, to regulate the mode of ſhooting the nets; and by an act of 1797, nets are forbidden to be tarred, ſuch practice having been found injurious.

Mr. Sacheverel, who wrote in 1702, ſays, that their herring fiſhery was then loſt, and had been for ſome years. Herrings are a delicate fiſh, and are killed with a very ſmall degree of violence. When taken out of the water it gives a ſmall ſqueak and inſtantly expires; and though immediately thrown back it never recovers. Hence the proverb, *As dead as a herring*.——See Dr. Anderſon on the Hebrides, Fiſhery, &c. 8vo. 1795.

"By

" By this book, and by the holy contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculouſly wrought in heaven above, and in the earth beneath, in ſix days and ſeven nights: I, John F. C——, do ſwear, that I will, without reſpect of favour or friendſhip, love or gain, conſanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this iſle juſtly, betwixt our Sovereign Lord the King, and his ſubjects within this iſle, and betwixt party and party, as indifferently as the herring's back-bone doth lie in the midſt of the fiſh."

Gottenburg herring (ſays Lieut.-Governor Shaw) made once an article of commerce in the iſland, of which it is now deprived, and the importation prohibited, except 1000 barrels in caſe of failure for home conſumption. Herrings caught, for the moſt part of the ſeaſon, on the coaſts of the iſland, are, from their ſuperior rich quality, unfit for the Weſt-India markets, or for any length of voyage in a warm climate; therefore great advantages reſulted from dealing in Swediſh herrings.

Having in a former letter mentioned the herring cuſtom, I now annex the annual amount of this duty, paid to the lords of the iſle, which was in 1760, 121l. 19s.; in 1761, 92l. 4s.; in 1762, 90l. 19s.; in 1763, 81l. 1s.; in 1764, 60l. 9s. odd. In 1765, none paid to his Grace's family.

This the Duke of Athol conſiders in its origin as a manerial right. The boats employed (ſays his Grace) at firſt paid a proportion of fiſh, afterwards a commutation of ſo much money on each boat; and they had the privilege in conſequence of drawing up their boats, and drying their nets on any part of the territorial property. It is aſſerted, that they were originally paid to the garriſons, and delivered only there. On the other hand, it is ſtated that they were delivered at Douglas, where there was no garriſon.

The

The price of herrings varies from 3s. to 1s. per hundred; they are cured when cheap by the merchants. Girls from nine to thirteen years old, carry the herrings in baſkets, from the boats to the houſes prepared on purpoſe, where women thoroughly rub them with ſalt. Left a few hours to purify, they are then barrelled with a layer of ſalt between each layer: a barrel is about 600, which cannot coſt the curer more than 12s. but in England it ſells for 25s. theſe are termed white herrings; but there is a great riſk and expence of preparation, which a bad ſeaſon incurs. Thoſe deſigned for red herrings are firſt regularly piled up, with a layer of ſalt between each row, and remain to purify ſome days. They are then waſhed, and when drained ſufficiently, are fixed by the mouth on ſmall rods, (ſomewhat like yarn wicks for making of candles) and hung up in large houſes for the purpoſe, in length about 90 feet, and about 60 broad. Here the herring rods are hung as cloſe as admiſſible, and reach from the roof till within eight feet of the floor. Their regularity and luſtre make a very beautiful appearance; fires are kept under them continually ſmoaking for four or five weeks, made of the dried roots of oak; when being ſufficiently reddened, they are ſhipped for the Mediterranean ports; from whence the veſſels return with a cargo to Liverpool, and to the iſland. The fiſhery commences in July, and ends in the autumnal equinox.

Bounty on Herrings, cured white, at 1*s. per barrel.*

	BARRELS.	£.	s.	d.
1787	1935	96	15	0
1788	861	43	1	0
1789	2616	130	16	0
1790	1878	93	18	0

Barrels,

Barrels, cured red, exported for the bounty of 1*s.* 9*d. per barrel.*

1787, to Italy, &c. 2636½ barrels. 1788, to ditto and Dublin, 5462½. 1789, to ditto and ditto, 12,559½. 1790, 6866½. To Great-Britain, 1787, 2074 barrels. 1788, 4435½. 1789, 3015½. 1790, 2747½.

Herrings, cured white, exported for the bounty of 2*s.* 8*d. per barrel.*

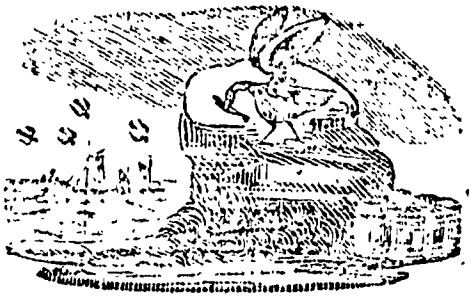
1789, to Leghorn, 10. Cork, 315. Dublin, in 1790, 125 barrels.

In converſation with an eminent Engliſh merchant of Leghorn in June 1798, he informed me, that the only herrings uſed in Italy were the *ſmoaked*, commonly called red herrings, of which they uſed to receive about three moderate cargoes in a year from the Iſle of Man. That they preferred the Yarmouth and Loweſtoff ones, but the iſland herrings were much eſteemed, and might, with very little additional care in curing, be equal to the others. Reſpecting ſalmon, he obſerved that they received in Italy, (chiefly imported into Leghorn) from the Iſle of Man before the war, from 2000 to 3000 barrels per annum, from 100lb. to 200lb. weight each; and that it was an increaſing trade, until checked by the war. That three ſorts of ſalmon were conſumed in Italy; that from Newfoundland, the Iſle of Man, and Scotland, of which the Scotch was the beſt. Salmon exported from the iſland is ſplit, and wet ſalted, and after the barrels are cloſed, pickle enough to keep them moiſt is conveyed into the bung-hole. The ſmalleſt ſort is the moſt marketable in Italy, as they are ambitious of ſerving a whole fiſh up; and theſe ſell for 8s. per barrel extra. In 1791 the price to the conſumer was on an average 9d. per pound in Leghorn.

A ſociety

A ſociety under the title of the Britiſh Society for extending the Fiſheries, and improving the ſea-coaſts of Great-Britain, was inſtituted in 1786. This was owing to the patriotic exertion of Mr. John Knox, above quoted, who traverſed and explored the Highlands of Scotland no leſs than ſixteen times, and expended ſeveral thouſand pounds in forwarding his beneficial deſigns.

I am happy to learn that government, aware of this advantageous branch of commerce, have ſtill the improvement and extenſion of the fiſheries under their immediate conſideration.



THE

HERRING FISHERY.

A POEM.

BY A MANKS LADY.

The promptitude with which the following lines were produced, to a caſual requeſt over a cup of tea; added to the difficulty of the ſubject for a lady's pen, muſt conſpire to enhance its merit: and though I am not at liberty to attach the name to whom I am obliged, yet ſuch politeneſs and condeſcenſion will not ſoon be forgotten.

HAIL! myſtic myriads! Mona's pride and boaſt,
From Arctic regions pour'd upon her coaſt;
Whoſe annual viſits ſince the world began,
Have cheriſh'd and enrich'd the ſons of *Man*;
Your praiſe I ſing:—Ye Guardians* of our Iſle,
Deign on my native patriot muſe to ſmile;

* Their Graces the Duke and the Ducheſs of Athol.

Welcome, with me, the kind aquatic band,
And greet this bleſſing to a grateful land.

From hence emerg'd: with other fiends I ſee
Leviathan, in paſtime, hunting thee;
The glitt'ring millions of thy wond'rous train
Attract, yet awe, the monſters of the main;
For thy firm phalanx ſtrength and art defies,
And each raſh foe inevitably dies.
Yet ſtill diſtreſs'd, ah! luckleſs finny breed
Detach'd—cut off, and ſtraggling, lo! ye bleed.
Onward impell'd, for Southern climes you ſteer,
Haply to find ſome ſtation free from fear:
Shetland and Orkney meet your ſearching eyes,
And proffer ſhelter to your ſuppliant cries.

The enormous maſs, now parting, ſeek repoſe
In Swilly's boſom, dreading there no foes:
Loch Brown, Loch Maddy, Iſla, Jura, Clyde,
(Within whoſe fond encircling arms you glide)
And Arran's iſle, and Mona's craggy ſhore,
You ſeek for food and peace, denied before.

Here reader pauſe:—admire, revere, and love,
The great Firſt Cauſe, whence all theſe wonders move;
Who, thus beneficent, moſt kindly pours
Profuſe his bounty to ſuch diſtant ſhores.

But ſay—does local change ſecure thy wiſh?
New foes purſue thee ſtill, delicious fiſh:
HERR porpoiſe, grampus, tear thee into ſhreds,
While dog-fiſh rouſe thee from thy coral beds;

Then

Then upward chas'd—the ſurface aid denies,
Thy ſplendid form attracts the gannet's* eyes;
That hov'ring o'er ſoon rapid plunges down,
And countleſs numbers feel the fatal wound.
When ſportive you, in wonted gambols play,
And friſking riſe and ruffle all the ſea;
E'en eagles dart, light ſkimming o'er the flood,
Imprinting talons in your guiltleſs blood:
Triumphant then they ſoar on pinions ſtrong,
And bear you victims to their unfledg'd young.

Of your approach, if fiſhers want a teſt,
They ſcale the rocks to ſeek the eagle's neſt;
There if your fins, or ſcales, or bones appear,
The ſignal's certain, all pronounce you near.
In various ways, ſuch Providence's plan,
Birds become telegraphs to favour'd man;
The finny nations, and the feather'd elves,
Conſpire to ſerve us, while they ſerve themſelves.

Spread on the moſs-crown'd rock, prepar'd and dry'd,
The nets made ready for the next kind tide;
The expectant Fleet, five hundred ſtrong and more,
With ſails expanded quit Eubonia's§ ſhore.
Then chearful ſcud, the curling billows rend—
Tho' firſt a fervent pray'r to Heav'n they ſend,
Uncover'd each—not more intent to guide
The bark, than heav'n invoking on their ſide.
The hiſtoric muſe inſtructs that prieſts of old,
Conſulted birds their myſteries to unfold;

* Solan gooſe.

§ Mona and Eubonia; different names for the iſland.

So

So HERE, the crews, that would by fiſhing thrive,
Steer to the ſpot where gulls and gannets dive;
With truth, concluding *that* the ground to fiſh on,
And leave to pagans—pagan ſuperſtition.

This ſtation gain'd—when ſable night has ſpread
Her gloomy curtain o'er the Mankſman's head;
The ſignal made—each to his buſineſs gets,
Some gently ply the oar, ſome drop the nets:
This taſk perform'd—perhaps thoſe ſeiz'd with ſleep
Are rouz'd by burſts of thunder o'er the deep;
" Now the white billows tumble mountains high,
" And forked light'ning ſhoots along the ſky."
Myriads of fiſh that lay in calm profound,
Now ſwift as light'ning from the bottom bound:
See, ſee! the mighty maſſes upward urge,
And form a dreadful animated ſurge!
The blaze, the craſh, the preternat'ral ſwell,
Threatens the ſkiff that floats a cockle-ſhell.
Amazement, horror, each man's feelings hold,
Senſe is ſuſpended, and the blood grows cold.

At home all anxious—to the pier quick fly,
To croud up lights, and invocate the ſky—
But, Muſe, forbear, and haſten to expreſs
Their ſong of joy, not themes of deep diſtreſs.

The maſter now inclines his nets to try,
Attention's fix'd—hope ſparkles in each eye;
They haul—What luck? the ſpangled net is ſeen,
Glowing with glitt'ring fiſh in guillotine!*

* The herrings are caught by the gills.

All hands are eager, kept in full employ,
Succeſſive heaps now multiply their joy;
Wet tho' the work, no limb, nor heart is cold,
The draught is greater than the bark can hold!
This ſoon proclaim'd, leſs lucky friends draw near,
And eaſe them of their ſurplus and their fear.
Now morn appears—the crews as each have ſped,
Find ſchemes of intereſt floating in their head:
Some ſteer their cargoes for Hibernia's ſhore,
To Britiſh markets ſome convey their ſtore;
But eager homeward bend the major part,
Joy in their looks, and pleaſure in their heart.
The coaſt is lined with many an anxious eye,
To greet the victors, and their load deſcry:
Nearer advancing looming wond'rous low,
Their depth announces what all wiſh to know.

On ſhore—now ſmoak in ſpires aſcends the ſky,
And 'BELLA* chearful waits to boil and fry;
Home ſails each fiſher ſpangled to the waiſt,
And loads of fiſh announce a rich repaſt.

Vapours now, incenſe like, (if not as ſweet)
Invade the ſenſes as you paſs the ſtreet.
The table ſpread—Mamma, Tom, Judy, Kate,
With fingers greaſy ply the ſmoaking plate:
The father joins—but dropping in a ſnore,
Dreams he's ſome inches higher than before.
Nor is it partial pleaſure revels here,
The joy is general with a lucky year.

* Arabella, a damſel celebrated for her cooking of fiſh.

Herring's the toaſt, through all the happy iſle,
And, when you meet a face, you meet a ſmile.
'Tis true, my friend, freſh herring on the diſh
Wou'd leave no Roman epicure* a wiſh:
When dreſt with all our garniſhes of art,
Proud might an alderman play on his part:
Nor yet would words convey his juſt applauſe,
Silent you'd ſeek it in his buſy jaws;
But cloth remov'd—o'er port I hear him ſing,
Of viands delicate—Herring's the King.

" Now Phœbus uſhers in the cheerful day;
" Now commerce buſtles on the buſy quay:
" The cooper's adze, the cart's diſcordant tones,
" And herring barrels rolling on the ſtones."

Now buſy factors cure, and ſmoke, and dry—
To diſtant climes export the ſcaly fry;
While foreign marts the welcome bounty own,
And ſend back treaſures of the Torrid Zone.
May Commerce, then, ſtill flouriſh round our coaſt,
And England's glory be our heart-felt toaſt.

July 1798.

* The modern herring was unknown to the ancients; the Halec of the Romans, was only a kind of ſauce made of any ſalt fiſh.

LETTER

LETTER VIII.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

I Propoſe in this letter to notice ſome particulars reſpecting the Abbeys, Clergy, and the Eſtabliſhment, &c. of the Free School at Caſtletown.

During the prevalence of Popiſh ſuperſtition, and long before the grant to the Stanley family, ſeveral detachments of the monaſtick orders found their way into the iſland, and erected an abbey, and ſome ſmaller religious houſes and cells there; each of which had a tract of land annexed to it, forming a manor or barony, diſtinct from the Lord, but held of him as paramount by homage and fealty. In like manner the demeſne, and other cuſtomary eſtates of inheritance, appropriated to the biſhoprick, appear to have been always a ſeparate barony. In all theſe the Eccleſiaſtical Proprietors had the ſame manerial rights as the Lord. Formerly they were places of refuge from the Lord's authority; an abuſe that was prohibited in 1417. On their diſſolution, the King of England poſſeſſed them; they were afterwards held by private ſubjects on grants, or leaſes from the crown, who were ſtiled *barons*, and they ſtill remain diſtinct baronies.

In the beginning of the ſtatute book is briefly mentioned, how ſucceſſively the noble family of Derby have exerciſed a

jus regale in the iſland, and that certain barons held reſpective baronies of them, viz. the Lord Biſhop of Man; the Abbot of Ruſhen; the Priors of Douglas and Whitehorn in Galway; the Abbots of Furneſs, Bangor, and Sabal; and the Prior of St. Bede in Copeland; all which were, in reſpect to their holdings, to do faith and fealty unto the Lord of the ſaid iſland, at the general aſſembly of the whole iſland, called the Tynwald court, in their proper perſons, under the penalty of having their temporalities ſeized for non-appearance and homage.

But to proceed to a more modern era.

The Clergy of the iſland are a reſpectable body, they are natives, and have a good claſſical education. There are only two rectories, worth about 100l. per annum; the vicarages are under 50l. and the vicarage-houſes in general are but ſmall, inconvenient buildings, in ſome pariſhes much out of repair, and in others there are none; for inſtance, in *Malew* and *Bride*. It is ſingular that the former is ſo deſtitute, as in this pariſh is ſituated *Caſtletown*, the ſeat of government.

They perform the ſervice of the Church of England, in Manks wholly, or alternately in Manks and Engliſh, as the ſituation and the circumſtances demand; and in ſome churches Engliſh is always read.

In 1696 an act was made againſt "non-reſidence," which obliges the clergy to reſide in their reſpective pariſhes under certain penalties.

In the year 1739, the clergy were thrown into great trouble and perplexity by the death of the Earl of Derby, who dying without iſſue, the Lordſhip of Man (as a barony in fee) became the property of the Duke of Athol, who had married the heireſs of the late Earl of Derby. This had nearly deprived the clergy of their ſubſiſtence; for the livings

ings of the Iſle of Man conſiſt of a third of the impropriations, which had been originally purchaſed of a former Earl of Derby, by a collection made in the epiſcopate of Dr. Barrow,* in the reign of Charles II. An eſtate of the Earl's in England was bound for payment.

On the alienation of the iſland from the Derby family, the Duke of Athol claimed the impropriations as an inſeparable appendage of his eſtate and royalty, of which it could not be diveſted by any right that had or could be ſhewn. The deeds were not to be found, and the clergy, in danger of loſing all their property, and unable to conteſt, would have taken a trifle in conſideration for their claim. Biſhop Wilſon, in a letter to his ſon, ſays, "What we can do with "regard to the impropriations, I cannot poſſibly tell; we "would be content to take any reaſonable conſideration, "rather than loſe all."† Lord Derby offered 1000l. a ſum very inadequate. The ill effects this had, may be learned from another letter of the Biſhop's, wherein he obſerves, "We are ſadly put to it for proper perſons to ſerve the "churches. The fear of loſing the *impropriations*, for ever, "diſcouraging parents from educating their children for the "miniſtry."‡

The Duke, however, allowed the clergy to take the impropriations, giving bonds of indemnification; but this was no permanent ſecurity; the happineſs of ſeveral families was

* Biſhop Barrow obtained a grant from Charles II. of one hundred pounds a year, payable out of the exciſe for ever, for the better maintenance of the vicars and ſchool-maſters of the iſland; and he collected 600l. for the ſame purpoſe among the nobility; and, by his own private charity, he alſo purchaſed two eſtates in land, worth 20l. a year in Biſhop Wilſon's time, for the ſupport of ſuch young perſons as ſhould be deſigned for the miniſtry.

Wilſon's Hiſtory of Man.

† See the Biſhop's Life. ‡ Ibid.

involved in the recovery of their rights. The Duke's claim was inconteſtible—the deeds were loſt: nor could Biſhop Barrow's will, or heirs, be found.

The aſſiduity of Biſhop Wilſon and his ſon was at length crowned with ſucceſs; the deeds having been found in the Rolls chapel. This ended the diſpute—the deeds were exemplified under the great ſeal of England, and every precaution was taken for the future payment of the money; and a good underſtanding was eſtabliſhed between the Earl of Derby and the clergy.

In 1774 the clergy were made happy by the payment of the royal bounty, which had been withheld for ſome years.

The following ſtatement will give you an idea of the ground of the law-ſuit that took place in conſequence of theſe claims of the clergy.

Biſhop Barrow and Archdeacon Fletcher, in 1666, purchaſed, of Charles Earl of Derby, the impropriations, rectories, and tithes, for the ſum of one thouſand pounds, for the uſe of the miniſters of the Iſle of Man, the erection of a free ſchool, and the maintenance of a ſchool-maſter.

And the Earl granted, by way of collateral ſecurity, his manor and lands of Biſphem in Lancaſhire, and Methop farm, in truſt for the performance of the indentures.

In 1735, a claim to the rectories and tithes was ſtarted by James Duke of Athol, as right heir of James Lord Stanley, under the limitations of 7 James I.; and in 1736, he took poſſeſſion of the iſland, and of the rectories, &c. the ſubject of the indenture in 1636.

The then biſhop and archdeacon, after in vain endeavouring to get poſſeſſion, or to obtain indemnity on the foot of the collateral ſecurity, filed a bill in Chancery in 1736, in behalf of the poor clergy, and maſters of the free ſchools, againſt Edward Earl of Derby, the ſaid James Duke of Athol, and

and Iſaac Clapton, eſq; the perſonal repreſentatives of the ſaid deed of ſecurity, praying to take poſſeſſion of the lands in Lancaſhire, and allot a ſufficient part to recompenſe for paſt loſſes, and indemnify them for the future to be annually paid.

The ſeveral defendants put in their anſwers; the Earl filed his croſs bill againſt the Duke, &c.; the ſcope of which was, that the Duke might be decreed to deliver up poſſeſſion of the iſle, &c. In 1751, the *Chancellor* decreed in favour of the *Clergy*; and the average value annually of 219l. 17s. 1cd. was ordered to be paid out of the lands in Lancaſhire, and *full compenſation made* during the years they had been deprived. The truſtees of this *impropriate fund* are, the Governor, Receiver-General, Biſhop, and Archdeacon, ex-officio: the former is appointed by the Duke of Athol.

In the year 1730, Dr. Wilſon, ſon of the Biſhop, propoſed to eſtabliſh a fund for the ſupport of clergyman's widows and children in the Iſle of Man, which was the more neceſſary, as, from the ſmallneſs of the livings, few were able to make a proviſion for their families. To this the Biſhop readily agreed; and by the aſſiſtance of Mrs. Crow, Mrs. Levintz, (the late Biſhop's widow) Lady Elizabeth Haſtings, and others, a ſum of money was raiſed and placed in the Engliſh funds; the intereſt of which, amounting to 12l. per annum, was appropriated to that purpoſe. Some years after Dr. Wilſon, aſſiſted by ſome of his friends, very conſiderably enlarged it, by purchaſing of the late Duke of Athol, the thirds of the living of Kirk-Michael, which he made over to truſtees for the uſe of that charity for ever.

Among the benefactors the following ought to be noticed: Madam Levintz, 50l. Sir J. Phillips, 30l. Biſhop Crow's widow, 100l. Lady Betty Haſtings, (beſides 20l. per ann. to the ſchools for ever) 25 guineas. Biſhop Wilſon, 100l.

Sir

Sir John Cheſhire, 20l. Mrs. Williams, 16l. Lady Harold, 100l. Mr. Tollet, 5l.

Speaking of benefactors to the Iſle of Man, may be mentioned, Mrs. G. Butler, who, in the time of Biſhop Wilſon, ſent large quantities of Bibles and pious books for general uſe.

I ſhall now advert to the law-ſuit reſpecting the free-ſchool at Caſtletown.

Among the objects which were to be effected by the purchaſe of the tithes, &c. of the Derby family, in 1666, were the eſtabliſhment of a free ſchool, and proviſion for the maſters. The tithes of Kirk C. Ruſhen were part of the tithes conveyed by the indenture.

Dr. Barrow then aſſures the tithes to eight perſons during his life, on their undertaking to pay 30l. per annum, in lieu of the tithes, to the ſchool-maſter appointed by him and his ſucceſſors; in caſe of the death of either of theſe eight perſons, the ſurvivors to elect another in his place.

This diſpoſition of the Biſhop was quietly acquieſced in, and paid, until 1736; except in caſe of unlicenſed maſters, who were paid only 15l. per annum.

In 1695, it appears there was an annual order, by one of the Truſt, Governor Sacheverel, on the proctors of the rectory of K. C. Ruſhen, to pay this 30l. quarterly to the maſter of the free-ſchool at Caſtletown, and ſo to continue till further order.

On the preſent ſchool-maſter, in 1757, arriving from the commencement of the regular year, he received 60l. per annum until 1779, when the truſt reduced his ſalary to 30l. and alſo for the enſuing year, when he filed a bill in Chancery to be paid the uſual ſalary. Alledging that the tithes of K. C. Ruſhen had been ſettled upon the maſter, and which were eſtimated at 60l. per annum, and that was *his condition of agreement with the truſt* on his acceptance.

The

The then truſt put in their anſwer, that Biſhop Barrow had, in the firſt inſtance, no power to endow the ſchool with the perpetuity of the ſaid tithes, &c.; and that the truſt had a power to proportion them among the ſeveral objects of diſtribution, as they might yearly think proper. The cauſe was heard in the Chancery Court of the iſland, in 1782, when Governor Dawſon *decreed in favour* of the maſter's having 60l. a-year, in lieu of the tithes of K. C. Ruſhen.

On this the truſt appealed to the King and Council to reverſe this decree, which was allowed, upon their entering into a bond to proſecute the appeal with effect, and pay the coſts if the decree was affirmed, which was the caſe, and the preſent maſter has the ſtipulated ſalary of 60l. per ann.

The Rev. Mr. Caſtley, the preſent maſter, was educated in Jeſus College, Cambridge, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1755, and M. A. in 1758, and was fellow of the college.*

* The Rev. Mr. Roſs was academical profeſſor in 1722, but to whom the preſent ſucceeded, I know not.

LETTER

LETTER IX.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

I Have no doubt but you will receive much pleaſure from the following brief epitome of the Life of the late excellent Biſhop Wilſon, whoſe memory is held in great veneration by the people of the iſland to this day.

Biſhop Wilſon was born at Burton in Cheſhire, Dec. 20, 1663, and entered at Trinity College, Dublin; from whence he was ordained in 1686. He was noticed by William Earl of Derby, who made him his domeſtick chaplain, and preceptor to his ſon James Lord Strange, in 1692. In 1697, the Earl offered him the biſhoprick of the Iſle of Man, which had been vacant ever ſince the death of Dr. Levintz, in 1693; but he declined ſo great a charge. At length the Archbiſhop of York complained to King William, that a biſhop was wanting to fill the ſee of Man—that the nomination was with the Lord of the iſle, but that the approbation was with his Majeſty. The King ſent for the Earl, and inſiſted on an immediate nomination, and that if delayed, the King would fill the vacancy himſelf. In conſequence of this admonition, Lord Derby inſiſted on his chaplain accepting the preferment, and accordingly Mr. Wilſon was, to uſe his own expreſſion, "forced into the Biſhoprick." He took poſſeſſion of his dignity in 1698, and was enthroned in the cathedral, in Peel-Caſtle, April 11th. In 1698 he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Patten, eſq; of Warrington: by this excellent woman he had four children, Mary, Thomas, and Alice, who died young; and Thomas,

Thomas, born Auguſt 1703, who was chaplain to George II. a prebendary of Weſtminſter, and rector of St. Stephen's, Wallbrook. He died 15th of April, 1784.

Biſhop Wilſon, with the aſſiſtance of Dr. Thomas Bray, founded parochial libraries throughout his dioceſe; and in 1703, he obtained the Act of Settlement, of ſo much conſequence to the peace of the iſland; and alſo the Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions were confirmed in full convocation, and ratified at a Tinwald court.* Lord Chancellor King was ſo much pleaſed with theſe conſtitutions, that he ſaid, "If the "ancient diſcipline of the church were loſt, it might be found "in all its purity in the Iſle of Man."

In 1705 Mrs. Wilſon died.

In 1707 he had the catechiſm tranſlated, and printed in Manks and Engliſh.

In 1711 he went to London to ſettle ſome buſineſs relative to the iſle, and was taken great notice of by Queen Anne, before whom he preached:§ ſhe offered him an Engliſh biſhoprick; which he waved, ſaying, that, with the bleſſing of God, he could do ſome good in the little ſpot that he then reſided on; whereas, if he were removed into a larger ſphere, he might be loſt, and forget his duty to his flock and to his God. He could not be induced to ſit in the Houſe of Lords, though there is a detached ſeat for him within the bar—ſaying, "That the *church* ſhould have no-"thing to do with the *ſtate*; Chriſt's kingdom is not of this "world." The biſhop has at preſent *no vote*; but if the iſland, as in caſe of treaſon, ſhould become forfeited to the crown, the biſhop, as holding his barony from the King, would then have a vote as well as a ſeat, *de ſuo jure*.

Biſhop Levintz ſat there in his epiſcopal robes.

* Theſe Conſtitutions are printed in the Biſhop's Life.

§ On Holy Thurſday: the ſermon is the 73d in the octavo edit. of Bp. Wilſon's Sermons, vol. iii.

It is remarkable that this worthy prelate was ſeized by Governor Horn, and impriſoned, with his two vicars-general, for two months, in Caſtle-Ruſhen, for cenſuring and refuſing to take off the cenſure of certain perſons; they were fined 90l. and on non-payment, theſe violent ſteps were taken; but the King and council reverſed all the proceedings of the officers of the iſland; declaring them oppreſſive, arbitrary, and unjuſt.

In 1739, in a letter to his ſon, he ſays, "I have been as "well as ever I can expect to be at this age, 76; I was "obliged the laſt Sunday to preach at Peele, ride thither and "back again on a ſtormy day; and yet, I thank God, I am "not the worſe for it." Peel is about eight miles from Biſhop's-Court.

In 1740 there was a great ſcarcity of corn in the Iſle of Man, and but for the very great exertions of the Biſhop and his ſon, in getting a ſupply, and charitably diſtributing large quantities, thouſands would probably have periſhed.

In 1741 the Biſhop printed his "Inſtruction for the Indians."

In 1743 he wrote a letter of thanks to George II. on the promotion of his ſon to a prebend of Weſtminſter.

In 1744 was another ſcarce year of corn—the biſhop bought and ſold to the poor at a cheap rate.

When Dr. Walker and himſelf were priſoners in the caſtle, they concerted a plan to tranſlate the Teſtament into Manks, but the biſhop lived to ſee only the printing of St. Matthew: it was completed by Biſhop Hildeſley and the clergy, aſſiſted by the Society for the promotion of Chriſtian Knowledge.

The biſhop rode on horſeback until 1749.

In 1751 he wrote a letter of congratulation to the new governor on his arrival.

In 1753 he conſecrated a new chapel at Ramſay; his ſon preaching the ſermon. He died in 1755. In

In ſumming up the character of this truly good man, every part of his life affords a diſplay of the moſt genuine charity and benevolence. He kept an open table, and his kitchen was crouded with the poor and needy, who were always kindly received. He never interfered in temporal or political concerns, unleſs particularly called on by the inhabitants to ſerve them. Queen Caroline was very deſirous of keeping him in England, but he refuſed. One day as he was coming to pay his duty to the Queen, when ſhe had ſeveral prelates with her—ſhe turned round to her levee, and ſaid, "See here, my Lords, is a Biſhop who does not come "for a tranſlation." 'No, indeed, and pleaſe your Majeſty,' ſaid our good Biſhop, 'I will not leave my wife in my old 'age becauſe ſhe is poor.'

He was buried in Kirk-Michael church-yard; over him is a ſquare marble tomb, with this modeſt inſcription, railed in with iron: "Sleeping in Jeſus, here lieth the body of "Thomas Wilſon, D.D. Lord Biſhop of this Iſle, who died "March 7, 1755, aged 93, and in the 58th year of his con-"ſecration." At the ends—"This monument was erected "by his ſon Thomas Wilſon, D.D. native of this pariſh, "who, in obedience to the *expreſs commands* of his father, "declines giving him the character he ſo juſtly deſerved,

"Let this iſland ſpeak the reſt!"

During the confinement of the Biſhop in the dungeon of the Caſtle, he loſt the uſe of his fingers from the ſeverities he endured.

"But oh! the ſad reverſe of fate,
"That neither ſpares the good nor great,
"Not e'en can cherubs paint!
"Lo! Envy brooding o'er the ſcene,
"Daſh'd with a cloud the bright ſerene,
"And bore to Ruſhen's walls the perſecuted ſaint.

"There,

" There, as immured, the good man lay,
" Awhile to tyranny a prey,
" Sat Patience with calm eye!
" And there too Faith who gives to flow,
" Oh! Innocence, thy robe of ſnow,
" Op'd, through the vale of tears, a viſta to the ſky."

Cadinal Fleury wanted much to ſee him, and ſent over on purpoſe to enquire after his health, his age, and the date of his conſecration; as they were the two oldeſt biſhops, and he believed the pooreſt in Europe; at the ſame time inviting him to France. The Biſhop ſent the Cardinal an anſwer, which gave him ſo high an opinion of him, that he obtained an order that no French privateer ſhould ravage the Iſle of Man. And that the French ſtill reſpect a Mankſman, ſome recent inſtances confirm.

The Biſhop one day gave a poor man, in rags, money to buy a coat at the enſuing fair; the man expended the caſh in ſtrong liquors, and continued in rags as before; when by accident the Biſhop ſeeing him, expreſſed his ſurprize, and aſked how it came he was ſtill in that condition—why, my Lord, anſwered he, I have bought with the money a very *warm lining*; but I am in want of *an outſide* yet.

The following anſwer of the Biſhop, to a requeſt from Lord Derby, will tend to ſhew that his Lordſhip regulated his actions by principle, and does honour to his character. I copy it from his own writing, with which I was favoured by the Deemſter of the northern diſtrict.

An action relating to Hanco-hill eſtate (Mr. Lace, plaintiff, and the Truſtees of the Academic School, defendants) having paſſed the courſe of the court of common law, Mr. Lace appealed from the judgment unto the Lord, on which the Lord ſends certain queries to the Governor and Council to be reſolved. The Governor, Biſhop, and Council, however,

ever, were *truſtees*; and the Biſhop, on being required by the Governor to aſſiſt in council, (*according to cuſtom*) upon theſe queries, he gave his anſwer in writing, as follows:—

"Mr. Deputy, I am of opinion that we, of my Lord's council, cannot regularly take upon us to anſwer theſe queries, for theſe reaſons:—*1ſt.* Becauſe we are all truſtees, and conſequently parties in this cauſe. *2d.* Becauſe our moſt ancient and received laws do expreſsly provide, that when a doubt or queſtion ſhall ariſe touching the ſenſe of any ſtatute or cuſtom, the two Deemſters and 24 Keys ſhall expound the ſame, which, as I am informed, has been already done, and in a judicial way with reſpect to the two ſtatutes mentioned in the firſt of theſe queries. *3d.* For that a precedent of this kind may be of evil conſequence, becauſe a majority of the council being generally ſtrangers, and for ſome time at leaſt unacquainted with the laws and cuſtoms of this iſle; if the Lord ſhould ground a judgment upon the anſwer of ſuch a majority, he might unavoidably be led into an error in point of law or juſtice. *Laſtly*; Becauſe that in this as well as in moſt governments, ſuch as are appointed to expound the laws, or to adminiſter juſtice, are under an oath to do this faithfully. Now I do not underſtand that we are under any ſuch oath or charge; therefore it is neither proper nor ſafe for us to undertake it.

"I pray that theſe reaſons may be accepted, at leaſt for my particular declining this affair; they are ſuch as oblige me in point of conſcience, and I hope will juſtify me to our honourable Lord; who, I do preſume, would not have put this cauſe upon this iſſue, had his honour been thoroughly acquainted with the conſtitution and laws of this government."

(Signed) T. S. M."

"Aug. 25, 1709."

Biſhop

Biſhop Wilſon was ſucceeded by Dr. Mark Hildeſley; whoſe various good qualities are ſpoken of with eſteem; the following are his ſentiments on his ſucceeding to the See of Man:

"Although I know it is ſometimes ſaid, that a perſon ſucceeds with diſadvantage to an office which has been filled by a predeceſſor of remarkably eminent qualities, I muſt take leave to think the reverſe, as nearer the truth; at leaſt with reſpect to the inſtance I am about to refer to, viz. My coming after the great and good Dr. Wilſon to this ſee of Man; foraſmuch as I find many excellent things done and eſtabliſhed to my hands, in regard to the government of the church, beſides the example, which by the traces he has left, his Lordſhip ſtill lives to ſhew, and which I endeavour, as far as I am able, to follow, though I am ſenſible it is, and muſt be, *non paſſibus æquis.*"

When Biſhop Hildeſley was at Scarborough in 1764, the following lines were ſtuck up in the Spa room, and were taken down by him; and after his death, found (in 1773) by his ſiſter among his Scarborough bills, with this memorandum: that he preſerved it only on ſurmiſe, that it was done by way of banter.

If to paint *Folly*, till her friends deſpiſe,
And *Virtue*, till her foes would fain be wiſe;
If angel-ſweetneſs—if a godlike mind
That melts with Jeſus over all mankind;
If this can form a biſhop—and it can,
Tho' Lawn was wanting—*Hildeſley*'s the man.

Under which was written by the Biſhop—From vain-glory in human applauſe, *Deus me liberet et conſervet.**

* Some notices of him may be ſeen in the Life of Biſhop Wilſon, by the Rev. Mr. Cruttwell.

Biſhop

It was uſual to approach the biſhops on the knee, but this I was told, was aboliſhed by the preſent dioceſan, for the ſame reaſon that Frederick the Great of Pruſſia aſſigned, when, in 1783, he publiſhed a reſcript, ſignifying that kneeling in future ſhould not be practiſed in honour of his perſon, declaring that this act of humiliation was not due but to the Divinity.

Biſhop Wilſon's Life was tranſlated into French, by the Rev. Mr. Bourdillon, but was not publiſhed. His Works were firſt publiſhed in 2 vols. 4to. Then in 2 vols. folio, in numbers. Then in 8 vols. 8vo. The Sermons have had ſix editions. His complete Works four editions; out of every edition of the Works complete, twenty pounds are paid by direction of the late Rev. Dr. Wilſon, to the fund for ſupporting the widows of the clergy. Theſe Works may be had in the following forms:

In eight volumes, 8vo. his Works complete, with his Life, compiled from his own MSS. and other authentic papers, by the Rev. C. Cruttwell. Price 2l. 8s. in boards.

The four volumes of Sermons, each containing 25 Diſcourſes, may be had, price 1l. 4s. in boards.

The Biſhop's Life and Tracts may alſo be had in four volumes.

Vol. 1. The Biſhop's Life, and Hiſtory of the Iſle of Man.

Vol. 2. Inſtruction for the better Underſtanding of the Lord's Supper; and Sacra Privata.

Vol. 3. The Knowledge and Practice of Chriſtianity made eaſy to the meaneſt Capacities; Obſervations for reading the Hiſtorical Books of the Old Teſtament, &c. &c.

Vol. 4. Parochialia, or Inſtructions for the Clergy; Maxims of Piety and Chriſtianity, &c.

In two volumes 12mo. thirty-three Sermons of Biſhop Wilſon, ſelected by the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge.

Alſo, in 3 vols. royal 4to. a moſt elegant edition of The Holy Bible, with the notes of Biſhop Wilſon; and the variations of all the Engliſh tranſlations, collected by the Rev. C. Cruttwell.

In ſeparate Tracts,

1. Sacra Privata;—The Private Meditations and Prayers of Biſhop Wilſon, accommodated to general uſe.

2. Parochialia; or, Inſtructions for the Clergy in the Diſcharge of their duty.

3. Maxims of Piety and of Chriſtianity, alphabetically arranged. Alſo reprinted for the Uſe of Sunday Schools.

4. The Principles and Duties of Chriſtianity; being a further Inſtruction for ſuch as have learned the Church Catechiſm, &c.

To conclude:—As the particulars of Biſhop Wilſon's life and character may be ſeen at length in the Rev. C. Cruttwell's edition of his works, to whoſe politeneſs I am much indebted, I ſhall refer you to it, where you will find the concurring teſtimony of many learned and pious minds exhibiting, in the moſt energetic language, their exalted opinion of this venerable and worthy man.

His ſon, the Rev. Dr. Wilſon, who was the great patron of Mrs. Macaulay the hiſtorian, died at Bath; and was conveyed to London in great pomp, and interred in St. Stephen's church, Walbrook, of which he was the rector, as well as prebendary of Weſtminſter.*

As the connection that ſubſiſted between Dr. Wilſon and Mrs. Macaulay, was a topic of much converſation at that time; a connection that, however, did them both much honour; I am happy to have it in my power to illuſtrate the grounds of that attachment, by the following letters from both, to my much-valued and lamented friends, Mr. and Mrs. Northcote, of Honiton in Devonſhire; whoſe affectionate attentions I experienced for many years, and whoſe names I can never think of but with the moſt poignant grief.

* *Inſcriptions in St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook.*

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Mary Wilſon, the beloved and much-lamented wife of Thomas Wilſon, D. D. ſhe died Nov. 4, 1772, aged 79 years, in the 40th year of their happy marriage.

To the memory of Thomas Wilſon, D. D. citizen of London, and rector of this pariſh upwards of 46 years. He died April 15th, 1784, aged 80 years; only ſon of Thomas Wilſon, late Lord Biſhop of Sodor and Man.

From

From Dr. Wilson to Mr. Northcote.

" DEAR SIR, *Clifton, July* 16, 1775.

" I received the favour of yours, and ſoon after wrote to Mr. Dilly, that Mrs. Macaulay would be very glad if you would take *us* in your way home, but I find you had left London. I know it will give Mrs. N. and you great pleaſure to have it under both our hands, that from a high eſteem and regard I have for that dear and amiable lady, I have made her perfectly eaſy, not only while I live, but after my death, by adopting her as *my daughter*, and conſiſtent with former engagements to my relations, ſhe will have ſuch a ſhare of my fortune, as, with her own, will ſet her above the world; and I can aſſure you that no words can expreſs the joy I feel in having it in my power to remove all anxieties from a breaſt which ought never to have been ruffled. This ought to have been done long ago by perſons of opulent fortune, who in words expreſſed their high veneration for her exalted character as an Hiſtorian; but Providence reſerved that honour for me. Beſides, I have the happineſs of knowing that ſhe has all thoſe great qualities of mind, neceſſary to compleat the character of a faithful, diſintereſted, and affectionate *friend.*

She has been pleaſed for ſome time paſt to favour me with her company at this place, and I am happy to tell you that ſhe has received great benefit by exerciſe on horſeback, and the fine air and waters of this place; and my charming grandaughter improves every day in health, and every other accompliſhment of mind and body. T. W.

On the ſame paper from Mrs. M.

" *My dear Friends*;

" Dr. W. has been ſo full on the ſubject of my preſent ſituation, that he has left me little to tell you,

but that my happineſs is at preſent complete in the benevolent protection of the moſt affectionate, the moſt indulgent, and the moſt generous of *friends*, &c."

Truſting that I have hitherto attached myſelf to my ſubject with all poſſible preciſion, and have waved extraneous remarks, or the adoption of a luminous and poliſhed diction, to the excluſion of a plain recital of facts; I venture to ſolicit indulgence in obeying the impulſe I here feel, of introducing ſome ſentiments expreſſive of the high regard thoſe diſtinguiſhed characters above-mentioned held for my friends Mr. and Mrs. Northcote, whom Mrs. M. viſited at Honiton, and to whom ſhe preſented her whole-length portrait, ſitting in her library, by Falconet; which is ſince in poſſeſſion of Joſeph Haſkins, eſq.

In a letter to them, dated Bath, 1775, ſhe obſerves, "A variety of grievous feelings, from the ſtrange inclemency of the weather, have hitherto prevented my acknowledging dear Mr. and Mrs. Northcote's congratulatory letter; I do not know whether Dr. Wilſon, who has not yet finiſhed his tedious journey, has had time to write to you, but he was charmed with your ſentiments on the occaſion, and wrote to me on the ſubject as follows:

'I can hardly expreſs the pleaſure good Mr. N's letter gave me. I beg, at your leiſure, you will anſwer it, and tell them both how much I am obliged to them, for the regard they ſhew to you: they ſpeak from the heart: ſuch friends are worth having.'

"Theſe, my dear friend, were the ſentiments of good Dr. Wilſon, on your expreſſions in my favour. Hearts who are capable of exulting at the good fortune of others, are formed of the beſt materials.—Adieu."

LETTER

LETTER X.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

A Gentleman aſked Mr. Burke what motto would be proper to prefix to a publication on the Iſle of Man? to whom Mr. Burke jocoſely replied from Pope,

"The proper Study of *Mankind*, is *Man*."

I ſhall therefore, without farther introduction, reſume my ſubject.

An old tradition traces this iſland up to one Mananan Mac-Lir, a necromancer; who is charged with enveloping it in miſts, ſo that no ſtranger could find it, until Saint Patrick broke his charms.

This perſon, however, is ſuppoſed to have been the of an Iriſh Prince, Alladius, and was a great merchant, wh by enjoying an excluſive trade with this place and Irelan might in that ſenſe be ſaid to have covered it with miſts fro the reſt of the world.

The Norwegians, with the Weſtern Iſlands, conquered this alſo; and the kings ſent to govern generally choſe the Iſle of Man for their reſidence. In 1266 there was a ſolemn agreement between Magnus IVth of Norway, and Alexander IIId of Scotland; by which this iſland, among the reſt, was ſurrendered to the Scots for 4000 marks, to be paid in four years, 1000 marks yearly. Purſuant to which Alexander drove out the King of Man, 1270, and united it to Scotland.

Mary,

Mary, Queen of Man, the laſt of the Norwegian race, of *Orries*, was driven out by the Scots in 1292; ſhe put herſelf under the protection of Edward I. of England, who had at that time conquered the greateſt part of Scotland for Robert Bruce, who was then in the Engliſh camp, and came with the King into England. Three years after this period, John Waldebaſty, the huſband of Mary, preferred his claim to the iſland in the parliament at Weſtminſter. But all the ſatisfaction he could obtain, was to be referred to Robert Bruce, who lived in England, and had the iſland in his poſſeſſion.

In 1312, and in 1426, ſundry agreements were made reſpecting it. In 1405, Henry IV. had given it to John Lord Stanley; but Scotland claiming, under the agreements mentioned, their title to the iſland, obliged the lords of Man to keep a conſtant ſtanding army and garriſons, until the reign of James I.

Lord Coke obſerves, that though this iſland be no parcel of the realm of England, yet it is part of the dominions of its King, and therefore allegiance is reſerved in public oaths.

The Lords had the power of giving the final aſſent to all new laws; the power of pardoning offenders, of changing the ſentence of death into baniſhment, of appointing and diſplacing the civil, eccleſiaſtical, and military officers, with a right to all forfeitures for treaſon, felony, &c.

From the time the Scots firſt conquered the iſland, to the acceſſion of the *Stanley* family, was 150 years, during which period it was five times conquered by the Scots and *Engliſh*. By theſe revolutions the ancient regal government was ſometimes laid aſide, and a military and arbitrary government ſubſtituted, as frequently is the caſe with conquered nations.

But

But the laſt great change that took place was its union by ſale to the Britiſh crown in 1765, and which, like the union of Scotland in 1706, gave a temporary alarm to the people; but its effects may be ſeen from the following ſentiments of a reſpectable native:

" Since the Iſle of Man is become an appendage of Great-Britain, and its regalities veſted in the Imperial Crown of theſe realms, it may poſſibly afford ſome ſatisfaction to the publick, to be informed what effect this great and intereſting revolution may have had on the minds, the manners, and diſpoſition of the people.

" The local trade ſo long carried on here, to the detriment of the crown, being now totally ſuppreſſed by the care and attention of his Majeſty's civil government in the iſle, aided by the vigilance and activity of the revenue officers and cutters, they have turned their hands with uncommon ſpirit and diligence to cultivate the more innocent and laudable, though leſs lucrative, arts of agriculture and the linen manufactory.

" They have loſt, it is true, a certain ſpecies of commerce of no advantage to the place in general, as but few in compariſon were enriched thereby, while it was ſecretly undermining them, as it introduced a ſpirit of idleneſs and diſſipation, and from the eaſy acquiſition of ſpirituous liquors, and other foreign luxuries, was tending faſt to debauch the minds, corrupt the morals, and enervate the conſtitutions of the common people; the gains ſo lightly acquired being for the moſt part as lightly liquidated.

" Inſtead of this, a more pleaſing and more agreeable proſpect has opened. *Sublatâ causâ, tollitur effectus.* Induſtry and ſobriety have taken place, and diffuſe their influence, which we have reaſon to hope will daily increaſe."

This " Navel of the ſea" poſſeſſes many privileges. The unfortunate may find it an aſylum; the œconomiſt a place exempted

exempted of all taxes; the epicure may enjoy fiſh, port wine, hams, and poultry, cheap; and the philoſopher a place of reſt from buſtle and faction. The native goodneſs of the Manks has been too often impoſed on by ſtrangers, and juſtly engendered a prudent reſerve; and ſome ſlight introduction is rather expected before a comfortable connection with them can take place.

As emigrations frequently take place from the oppoſite ſhores, the mode of acceſs may be uſeful to viſitors: you may embark from Liverpool or Whitehaven; at the former port veſſels are frequently to be found. The Duke of Athol is the beſt of theſe, the others have but plain accommodations; but all of them are ſafe, and ſail well. The price is 7s. 6d. and 5s. You take your own proviſion.*

From Liverpool to the Iſle is twenty-five leagues, on an average performed in two tides, or twenty-four hours. From Whitehaven (from whence a packet ſails with letters every

* At Liverpool are generally ſome of the following veſſels trading to and from the iſland.

To DOUGLAS, the Duke of Athol, profeſſedly for paſſengers, a handſome veſſel, ſloop rigged, about 50 feet keel, 11 feet hold, 17 feet beam, makes up 18 beds, Capt. *Brew*. The Lapwing, *Cubbon*, has ſeven beds, beſides a large ſtate-room; this once belonged to T. Whalley, eſq; M. P. Then follow traders, the Nelly and Betty, *Quayle*; Surry, *Clegg*; Maria, *Norris*; John and Judy, *Quay*; Elizabeth, *W. Quayle*; John and Edward, *Quine*; Prince of Wales, *Leaven*; Marquis of Tullibardin, *Fargher*; Four Siſters, *Huntley*; Margaritta, *C. Quiney*; Brothers, *Chriſtian*; Amy, *Currin*; Peterin, *Moore*; Whale, *Groom*; Dart, *Slater*; Fancy, *Hampton*; Packet, *Carren*; Margaretta, *Bacon*; Anne, *Corlett*; Ranter, *Riley*.

To RAMSAY, Peggy, *Ince*; Anne and Mary, *Crowe*; Succeſs, *Neale*; Belle Anne, *Vondy*; Marquis of Buckingham, *Kermod*; Martin, *W. Kermod*; Eliza, *Ince*. P. Radcliffe, at the Legs of Man, Liverpool, and the Douglas packet-houſe, has always accurate information of theſe veſſels. The packet from Whitehaven has 15 beds, two in the ſtate-room; name, Earl of Lonſdale, *Greenlaw*.

Monday

Monday night if poſſible) is fifteen leagues, this uſually runs over in twelve hours. This packet ſtays about three days in the iſland, when it returns with the mail to Whitehaven; it has good accomodations for paſſengers. To Dublin from the Iſle is fifteen leagues, done on an average in ſixteen or eighteen hours. From the Iſle to Kircudbright in Scotland, is generally run in about eight hours, from Ramſay. On landing you pay a fee to the ſearcher of 1s. 6d. who, then, does not open your trunks, provided they are no way ſuſpicious.

From London to the Iſle of Man, the voyage varies from eight to fourteen days. The maſter of a veſſel carrying a debtor off the iſland without the governor's paſs, is ſubject to a penalty of 10l. beſides his debts; and the veſſel may be ſeized until ſatisfaction be given. No perſon can leave the iſland without a paſs, which coſts only 9d. Manks.

*The form of the Pass.**

INSULA MONÆ. } PERMIT the bearer hereof Mr. John Feltham, to paſs for England upon his lawful occaſions, without let, ſtop, or hindrance, he behaving himſelf as behoves all liege people, and departing this iſle within one month from the date hereof.

Given at *Caſtle-Ruſhen*, this 6th day of March, 1798. *Alex. Shaw.*

* By an order, dated Caſtle-Ruſhen, Jan. 1798, no paſſes are to be valid, unleſs actually ſigned by the Governor or Lieut.-Governor, nor are to have more than one name, unleſs a woman with a child in her arms. Paſſes are granted by Mr. Cotteen, of Caſtletown; Mr. Corlett, of Douglas; Mr. Clucas, of Peele; and Mr. Hendry, of Ramſay.

I ſhall

I ſhall now give ſome account of the Coinage peculiar to the iſland, and of its relative value to Engliſh and Iriſh.

At the Tynwald Court, of 1679, it was enacted that no copper or braſs money, called Butcher's halfpennies, and copper farthings, and Patrick halfpennies, or any other of that nature, ſhall paſs in the iſland, under a penalty of three pounds, and farther puniſhment at the governor's diſcretion; but this act does not hinder the paſſage of the King's farthings, and the halfpennies ſet forth by authority, or of the braſs money called John Murray's pence.

On ſome falſe money being coined termed Ducketoons, an act of Tynwald paſſed in 1646, adjudging it to be high treaſon. In 1710 Lord Derby ſent over, at the requeſt of the people, a ſupply of copper pence and halfpence.

In 1733, three hundred pounds in pence, and two hundred in halfpence, were put in circulation; and in 1757, two hundred and fifty pounds in pence, and one hundred and fifty pounds in halfpence. To prevent counterfeits all perſons are ordered once a year to bring to the reſpective captains of their pariſhes, ſuch copper money to be examined and counted, and the account thereof is to be returned by them to the governor or receiver.

In 1733 the impreſſion was the arms of Man, three legs with J. D. between the bend, and the motto *Quocunque jeceris ſtabit*; on the reverſe, the eagle and child on a chapeau, motto *San changer*; beneath the chapeau, the date. In 1758 the Ducal coronet with a cypher A. D. with the date under: the reverſe as before, without the initials J. D. In 1786 the King's head with the date under, motto round it, *Georgius* III. *Dei gratia:* the reverſe as before. Theſe are not coined in the iſland.*——[See plate ii.]

* Mr. Twiſſe, ſpeaking of the country about Drogheda, ſays, 'The braſs coins of the Iſle of Man are current all along this coaſt.'

It

Some enquiries have lately been directed to be made relative to the coinage, but it has gone no farther. By an act of Tynwald, in 1691, legal intereſt is fixed at 6 per cent. Manks.

100l. Engliſh, is 116l. 13s. 4d. Manks.
100l. Manks, is 85l. 14s. 3d. Engliſh.
100l. Iriſh, is 107l. 13s. 10d. Manks.
100l. Manks, is 92l. 17s. 1d. Iriſh.
1l. Engliſh, is 1l. 3s. 4d. Manks.
1l. Manks, is 17s. 1$\frac{1}{2}$d. Engliſh.
1l. Iriſh, is 1l. 1s. 6d. Manks.
1l. Manks, is 18s. 7d. Iriſh.
1s. Engliſh, is 14d. Manks.
1s. Manks, is 10$\frac{1}{4}$d. Engliſh.
1s. Iriſh, is 13d. Manks.
1s. Manks, is 11$\frac{1}{4}$d. Iriſh.

I ſhall conclude with ſome remarks on the horizontal water-wheels uſed in the iſland. They are now getting into diſuſe, probably from the late erection of large mills on the great ſtreams. I heard only of two on this plan, which were ſaid to be, one near Snugborough; the other in Baldon, near Cronk Rule.

From Biſhop Wilſon we learn, "that in his time many of the rivers, or rather rivulets, not having water ſufficient to drive a mill the greateſt part of the year, neceſſity has put them upon the invention of a cheap ſort of a mill, which, as it coſts very little, is no great loſs, though it ſtands ſix months in the year. The water-wheel, about ſix feet in

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It is ſaid, that the metal for this laſt coinage was delivered at the mint for leſs than three hundred pounds, and iſſued from thence at the enormous value of ſix hundred pounds ſterling!—This I ſpeak on the authority of a publick print.

diameter,

diameter, lies horizontal, conſiſting of a great many hollow ladles, againſt which the water, brought down in a trough, ſtrikes forcibly, and gives motion to the upper ſtone, which, by a beam and iron, is joined to the center of the water-wheel. Not but they have other mills, both for corn and fulling of cloth, where they have water in ſummer more plentiful."

Mr. D. M. Keele, of Saliſbury, conſtructed a model of a wheel on this plan, and ſent it to Mr. S. More, ſecretary to the Society of Arts, laſt year. Mr. More was of opinion that the power of the ſtream will be exerted in a very inefficacious manner; as the denſity of the ſtill water in the pool will in a great degree obſtruct the motion of the wheel, and render it far leſs effectual, than if that part which is not immerſed had only the air to act againſt, which would be the caſe, if the wheel were placed vertically inſtead of horizontally.

But Mr. Keele has obviated the difficulty alluded to, by making the valves moveable on an axis placed outwards, which enables them to receive the full effect of the current; but in paſſing through the ſtill water, to open in ſuch a way as not to impede its progreſs, but rather facilitate itſelf.

In a letter I received from Mr. Southey,* April 14, 1798, he ſays, "Horizontal water-wheels are common in Spain; I have ſeen many of them; they attracted my notice by their ſingularity and ſimplicity."

In the Rev. Mr. Townſend's "Journey through Spain," (three vols. 8vo. Dilly, 1791) he informs us, that he obſerved that "all mills had horizontal water-wheels. Theſe grind the corn very ſlowly, being fed by ſingle grains; but

* Author of Joan of Arc, and other Poems; Letters written in Spain and Portugal, &c.

then

then to compenſate for this defect, they place many near together, and the ſame little ſtream having communicated motion to one wheel, paſſes in ſucceſſion to the reſt. Theſe are well ſuited to a country abounding with ſtone for building, where water runs with rapidity down a ſteep deſcent, and where diſpatch is not required."

Sir George Staunton noticed them in China.* I have ſaid thus much concerning them, as I conceive that wheels on this plan might be adopted in this country to advantage, in a variety of ſituations.

* Account of China, 1 vol. 8vo. edit. Stockdale, p. 88, 1797. For a wheel of this plan, worked with ſteam, with moveable valves, ſee Repertory of Arts, vol. iii. p. 403; and Robert Beatſon, eſq; has juſt publiſhed a treatiſe on the advantages of horizontal wind and water mills, with a plan of one of the latter, which moves the ſame way, let the current run up or down. See Beatſon's Eſſay on Mills, 8vo. 1798, Taylor, Holborn. Mr. B. offers farther information, on application (poſt paid) to him, at No. 15, Great Windmill-ſtreet, London; or at Burnt-Iſland, Fifeſhire.

LETTER

LETTER IX.

To the same.

" Avaunt then, cities, courts, where friends betray,
" Where malice wounds, and ſlavery drops the knee;
" To him how hateful who can ſteal away,
" To freedom, love, ſimplicity, and thee."

P. PINDAR.

DEAR SIR,

IN emigrating from England many advantages muſt be given up. Money, here, loſes much of its omnipotency; the pleaſures of a luxurious table cannot be had without difficulty: markets are thin, and but ill provided, and there are not any butchers' ſhops. The pigs are larger in proportion than their other cattle, and extremely good and plenty. Fat meat is ſcarce, and the veal in general indifferent; the mutton is ſweet and delicate. But a very peculiar breed of ſheep is found here, the wool of which is of a red ſandy colour, or the faun-coloured Turkey wool uſed by hatters in this country. It would be difficult to account for this peculiarity; they are called *Laughton* ſheep, and are now but few; the natives uſe the wool undyed for ſtockings, &c. and formerly one of the Earls of Derby had a whole ſuit of it. Fleeces, as well as I could obſerve, yielded from 2lb. to 4lb. And the price of lambs varied from 2s. 6d. to 6s. and ſometimes were worth 10s.

Reſpecting

Reſpecting the price of proviſions, mentioned page 55, I would beg to remark, that in the towns moſt frequented, it is higher conſiderably than in remoter ſpots; but in all parts there is an evident riſe of late.

Poultry of all kinds are numerous and cheap; fiſh and eggs are plenty and reaſonable. The better kind of fruits are not to be had; Major Taubman's was the only walled garden I obſerved, and that would grace any place. Apples are not grown in any quantity.

They have no pheaſants or nightingales; grouſe, golden plovers,* corn creaks, and night larks, abound; hares are comparatively ſcarce, for the want of cover; cranes, or herons, frequent the rocks. An Iriſh crow of a grey or lead colour is found, though the true Engliſh crow is ſcarce. Mr. Townley mentions a pied crow, which preys on ſmall crabs and marine delicacies. The *calf* has plenty of the uſual rock birds; the razor-bill (*alca torda*) and the puffin (*alca artica.*) The noiſes of ſea-birds often indicate a change of weather. The cuckoo and its attendant announce the genial ſeaſons of ſpring and ſummer; and moſt of the ſmall birds are found here.

Furze and heath are uſed as fuel, but the peat bogs are valuable; theſe run deep both in the low lands and the ſummit of the higheſt mountains. The cottagers have the privilege of digging it on the common, for the payment of a halfpenny per year. It is ſold for fourpence a ſquare yard,

* Charadrius Pluvialis, Le Pluvier doré, *Buff.* See a deſcription of this and the grey plover in the Hiſtory of Britiſh Birds, with cuts by *Bewick*, vol. i. p. 329, Newcaſtle, 1797.

They have no moles in the iſland, nor any noxious animal or or reptile. Frogs and magpies have been introduced of late years. Mr. Edward Chriſtian ſhot a white ſparrow in June, 1797, near Balicalignan.

and

and the beſt ſort at ſixpence, to be cut and carried away by the purchaſer.

Where the ſhelter admitted the growth of a hedge, I obſerved it luxuriant, and covered with honeyſuckles,

"To ſcent with ſweeter breath the ſummer gales—
"With careleſs grace and native eaſe ſhe charms,
"And bears the horn of plenty in her arms."

DARWIN.

I noticed the fox-glove (*digitalis purpurea*) adorning the ſides of the roads. Alſo the *eriophorum alpinum*, a ſpecies of cotton graſs. I had often conceived ſome uſe might be made of this plant, and find by Mr. Pennant, that in the Iſle of Sky, it ſupports the cattle in the earlier part of ſpring, before the other graſſes are ſufficiently grown; and that the poor ſtuff their pillows with the down, and make wicks of candles with it; but it becomes brittle when quite dry.

The *ſcilla verna*, or vernal ſquill, is a maritime plant found in the rocks: for plates of theſe two laſt, I refer you to that elegant work, Sowerby's Engliſh Botany. Having mentioned the plant, termed by the natives *ouw*, in my fourth letter, I have now no farther remarks to make on this ſubject.

The want of trees and hedges gives a barren aſpect to the iſland; but it is not unpleaſing from the undulation of its ſurface, and the ſublimity of its mountains, of varied ſhape, diſtances, and termination; whoſe ſides afford a frequent ſpecimen of that adventitious beauty occaſioned by floating clouds intercepting the ſun-beams, and giving to the fields glowing and varied tints. But it could not have always been without trees, for by a ſtatute of 1570, a foreſter is allowed to range the foreſt for unſhorn ſheep, &c.*

* The Druids found this iſland well planted with firs; quantities have been dug up ſome depth under the ſurface of the earth; and ſome

Thus, though its rocks are not, like thoſe in Devonſhire, "fringed with ornamental plants and ſhrubs;" nor its gardens "ſurrounded with myrtle hedges covered with moſt delicious bloom;" yet its rugged rocks, and bold mountains, whoſe outlines are abruptly varied, adorned with the heath, gorſe, and fern, that ſpread over its ſurface, form ſomewhat of a picturesque ſcene; but a general want of trees, &c. for a fore ground, and a requiſite *variety* of well-diſpoſed *objects*, render it not adapted for the compoſition of a landſcape painter.

"Yet ſtill, e'en here, content can ſpread a charm,
"Redreſs the clime, and its rude winds diſarm."

Rain is frequent in ſmall portions, and the winds boiſterous; but neither the heat in ſummer, nor the cold in winter, is in extremes.*

Poſt-chaiſes may be had at Douglas and Caſtletown, at 9d. per mile.§ The roads are good and exempt from tolls, but deſtitute of mile-ſtones, except from Douglas to Caſtletown; a duty of 10s. 6d. on publick-houſes; 5s. 2d. on greyhounds and pointers, and 6d. on other dogs, with mo-

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ſome oaks, which, it is ſuppoſed, being their favourite tree, was introduced by them.

* See alſo on this head the parochial account of Jurby.

§ The principal inns are the George, Downes; Mr. Duggan's, and Redfearn's, at Caſtletown. At Douglas is the hotel, Clague; George Wilſon's Liverpool coffee houſe; Meſſrs Ray's, Atkinſon's, and Coultry Cannels. At Peele, Black's, the White-Horſe; and at Ramſay, Mr. Hendry's, and Mr. Cornelius Hinde's, the King's-Head. Beſides theſe there are one or two reſpectable inns in villages, particularly at Kirk-Michael, where the beautiful hoſteſs cannot fail to attract and pleaſe every viſitant. By an act in 1739, the number of publick-houſes in the iſland is limited to 300, at five ſcore to the hundred.

derate ſtatute duty, repair the roads. Theſe, with 9d. on paſſes, are the only taxes levied.

Salt is exempted from duty; 14lb. coſts about ſixpence Engliſh, this tax has always been odious in all countries. In France, it was a forerunner of the revolution. In Italy, it it cauſed great commotions; years elapſed before the States could bring it to three-farthings per pound, their preſent duty. And in England it was firſt impoſed under the idea of its being only *temporary!* An additional duty of 8l. per ton on port wine is ſaid to be in contemplation, and that the iſland is to form a receptable for French priſoners and emigrants.

Five rivers have harbours, viz. Ramſay, Laxey, Douglas, Caſtletown, and Peele; on the north-ſide three rivulets meet the ſea at Ballure, Milltown, and Ballaugh; beſides which are twenty four others of a diminutive kind in the iſland. Theſe places, with the mines and mountains, ſhould be viſited.

A voyage round the iſland is ſeldom thought of as an amuſement for ſtrangers; but a ſail round the Calf is ſtrongly enjoined, but the weather even for this ſhould be very ſelect, to render it adequate to expectation: I was content with a ramble through it. Aquatic excurſions of any length defeat their purpoſe from the uncertainty of time and weather, and prove diſagreeable from the convulſive operations of ſea ſickneſs: ſo that, as Mr. Wyndham obſerves,* parties generally expreſs more pleaſure at their return, than either at the actual commencement or in any part of its continuation.

The excurſion to the Calf is generally made from Port Iron, from which it is about three miles (vide Kirk-Chriſt

* A picture of the Iſle of Wight, delineated upon the ſpot. By H. P. Wyndham, eſq; of Saliſbury. Egerton, 1794, 8vo.

Ruſhen

Ruſhen pariſh.) Its ſurface is rather barren, ſo that I cannot deſcant on its pictureſque ſcenery; every thing bearing the character of the ſublime, tending to raiſe the bolder emotions of the mind, rather than amuſe it with gentle ſenſations. The eye is regaled from its heights with the azure vault of heaven, and beneath, the briny ſurface is covered with ſwelling ſails, either impelled with the chearful breeze, or agitated by bleak winds or ſcowling ſtorms, while the ſurrounding ſurface of the ground preſents a verdure, wild and innocent—

" Juſt where the diſtant coaſt extends a curve,
" A lengthen'd train of ſea-fowl urge their flight.
" Obſerve their files! in what exact array
" The dark battalion floats, diſtinctly ſeen
" Before yon ſilver cliff! now, now they reach
" That lonely beacon; now are loſt again
" In yon dark cloud. How pleaſing is the ſight!"

GILPIN.

Round the Calf you ſee innumerable quantities of ſea-birds, wild pigeons, &c. The quantity of herrings, &c. they annually deſtroy, are ſuppoſed to be ſome hundred thouſand barrels.

Mr. Townley ſays, the wild or rock pigeons, found in the cliffs from Peele to the Calf, are ſmaller than the dove-coat pigeons, and of a much darker colour, being almoſt black. The legs and feet are a beautiful red, beaks yellow; they are ſweet and high-flavoured.

The mountain of Snaffield, and perhaps the Barrules, ſhould be viſited. *Sneaylle*, or Snafield, is 580 yards above the level of the ſea, and affords, of a clear day, a remarkable and extenſive proſpect of the coaſts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; as, from Allonby in Cumberland, to Pile of Foudre in Lancaſhire, 45 miles. From

Arklow mountains in Ireland, to the northward of Belfaſt, is 105 miles. From Barnamore hill in Scotland, to the Criffit mountains, near Dumfries, 54 miles. And the coaſt of Wales, from Holyhead to Rudland, 45 miles. Did this mountain only preſent a complete view of the iſland, and its various mountains, it would be a peculiarly delightful and novel ſpectacle. Between Douglas and Kirk-Michael, you paſs a very romantic ſolitary dell of conſiderable length.

The ruins of Peel caſtle, &c. will not fail to repay every expectation formed of them; but "frowning turrets, maſſy walls, and gloomy dungeons, make the imagination of a contemplative man wholly at variance with the beauty and ſerenity of the ſpot; and he will think only of ſieges, chains, torture, and death."*

I ſhall notice every thing worthy again, under their parochial heads.

In going from Glenmoi to Caſtletown, I loſt my way; the proſpect was dreary, the road ſwampy, and no track appeared.

"Lo! all around a moſt alarming gloom!
"A fog of monſtrous ſize, and ſooty creſt,
"Sate like a nightmare, ſquat on *Mona*'s breaſt."

STOWELL.

What to do it was difficult to tell—at length the cottage of a mountainer preſented, but the owner being unable

* Mr. Maton's Weſtern Tour, 2 vols. 8vo. Saliſbury, 1797, plates. Peel Caſtle, for its ſituation, antiquity, ſtrength, and beauty, might juſtly be ſtiled one of the wonders of the world, art and nature having appeared to vie with each other in its formation. It is built on a huge rock, which rears itſelf a ſtupendous height above the ſea, by which it is ſurrounded, and is fortified by ſeveral of leſs magnitude.——CLARA LENNOX. See page 72.

to

to ſpeak Engliſh, my application was unheard, but by ſigns I prevailed on him (pointing to my purſe) to be my guide; he put me, with ſome trouble, in the direct road; I preſſed a reward on him, but he refuſed to accept any thing, leaving me to wonder at ſuch unexpected civility in the rudeſt confines of a remote mountain. To croſs theſe mountains is but uncomfortable at beſt, and if fogs ſhould come on, a ſtranger muſt loſe his way inevitably.

The mountains abound in ſprings, but the water, though good, is not of a ſuperior kind. Of ſpirits, rum is generally drank, and whiſky* is not ſo ſcarce as gin and brandy. Port wine is extremely good, and is ſold from 12s. to 15s. per dozen: a ſingle bottle at the inns is charged 2s.; but if bought in quantities, may be had for leſs than theſe prices.

Economy prevails in houſehold management, and the female-branches ſpin, at leiſure, flax; and thus produce excellent diaper, check, linen, &c. for family uſe.

The fairs, which are not infeſted with ſharpers, ſhowmen, &c. as in England, ſerve to enliven the friendſhip of different parts; and the aſſemblies, races, &c. that originate from them, afford an opportunity of a mutual aſſociation of the northern beaux and belles, with the ſouthern.

——————— " As *Eubonia*'s ſons
" Excel in every virtue, manly, brave,
" Amidſt th' alarms of fate; gen'rous, ſincere,
" By glory kindled: may her virgins too,
" Supremely fair, midſt beauty's brighteſt blaze
" In ſoft perfections ſhine! May Hymen wave

* The word *uiſkiſky* ſignifies *water*, and is applied by way of eminence to *ſtrong water*, or diſtilled liquor. It is drawn from barley, and is preferable to Engliſh malt brandy.

Johnſon's Journey to the Weſtern Iſlands, 8vo. 1775.

" His

" His purple wings, and o'er the ſacred couch
" His azure mantle ſpread, as down ye ſink
" In wedlock's chaſte embrace, and oft renew
" The hallow'd rapture: thus may peaceful life
" Flow undiſturb'd, nor jarring feuds invade
" Your happy hours."*

The ladies are ſenſible, polite, and accompliſhed; pleaſing and elegant in their addreſs, and of a more domeſtick turn than the ladies of England of the ſame rank or fortune. They are alſo fond of muſick and dancing, and excel in each. Faſhion ſoon finds her way hither from the three kingdoms.

" The packet's come, I'll lay my life upon it:
" I know by *pretty Betſy*'s helmet bonnet!"

The native charms of the belles, aſſiſted by milliners and mantua-makers of judgment and taſte, dignify an aſſembly, and enliven ſociety, with as a great degree of ſpirit as any in England; nor do they recur to foreign artifices to ſolicit love and admiration.

As a ſpecimen of *Manks* gallantry, I give you the following complimentary acroſtick, which was ſent to a lady of Liverpool, with whom I ſailed to the iſland.

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* *Beauty*, a poem; publiſhed with " The Sugar-Cane," 12mo. 1766, by Dr. Grainger.

To the Lady whose Name it bears.

C harms ſuch as thine, the Cyprian goddeſs wore,
(H eav'n-born and nouriſh'd by divine ambroſia)
A nd wreath'd with ſmiles the angry brow of Jove.
R oſe-lipt and pout-mouth'd as the blooming Hebe,
L ove feeds the luring anguiſh of thine eye—
O h! how Elyſium beameth from that ſmile!
T hee, Flora ſtrews the vernal plains to pleaſe;
T hee, Nature ſmiles to court,—her beauties thine.
E nraviſh'd I behold, enraptur'd I adore!
R ob'd in the grace of innocence and truth,
O 'er thy ſweet brow virtue benignly ſhed,
B eauty, pure mental beauty, mildneſs ſoft,
I mpreſſing all with reverence and love.
N ot Paphos e'er could boaſt a fairer form—
S uch Grace! No, Phidias, thy ſkill could ne'er
O n marble carve ſuch ſymmetry divine;
N or Jove a nobler mind did e'er inſpire.

June 13, 1797. *Pit a pat pito cette miavo.*

But independent of the effuſions of "youthful poets when the love," it is acknowledged that Charlotte and Julia R. both poſſeſs qualities that muſt gratify the warmeſt wiſhes of parental affection.

The natives of the lower claſſes are of a ſwarthy complexion, ſtout, with an air of melancholy pervading their countenances; the men are indolent, but the women are active and lively; they wear no ſtockings nor ſhoes, except on particular occaſions; the men wear ſhoes or ſandals, which

which they call kerranes, made of untanned leather; their cottages are low turf buildings, thatched in an humble ſtyle, and the thatch is bound down with a network of ſtraw ropes interſecting each other.

At the principal places are gentlemen in the various branches of the medical profeſſion, and women are now ſenſible of the danger of having ignorant female attendants in midwifery; who, poſſeſſing no knowledge of the animal œconomy, nor of the anatomical ſtructure of the human frame, muſt therefore be ill-qualified for a proper diſcharge of this important and tender office.

What Dr. Johnſon ſays of the Erſe language may apply to the Manks — "It is the ſpeech of a people who have "few thoughts to expreſs: it is not a written language, and "whoever writes it, ſpells according to his own perception "of the ſound." I have mentioned its origin in page 61. The primeval Celtick branched into three grand diviſions: 1. *Ancient Gauliſh*, from which no language is fully derived. 2. *Ancient Britiſh*, from whence is deſcended Welch, Armorican, and Corniſh 3. *Ancient Iriſh*, from whence comes the modern Iriſh, the Erſe, or Highland Scots, and the Manks language.*

From political ballads we may catch the ſentiments that prevail. Sitting around the blazing hearth one evening with a number of Mankſmen, and rocking the cradle of an infant beſide me, the toaſt and ſong went round, in one of which I recollect the following lines, alluding to the tranſfer of the iſland—

"For the babes unborn will rue the day,
"That the Iſle of Man was ſold away;
"For there's ne'er an old wife that loves a dram,
"But what will lament for the Iſle of Man!"

* Mallet's Northern Antiq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1770. Carnan, p. 24, 25.

When what they here denominate the *trade*, that is, ſmuggling, was carried on, the acceſs to ardent ſpirits was ſo eaſy, that drunkenneſs was a common vice, and the morals of the lower orders was in a moſt depraved ſtate.

" It is impoſſible to reflect without great ſatisfaction on " the actual gain that reſults to the nation from the pre- " ſervation of the morals and health of perſons, whoſe lives " are ſhortened by the immoderate uſe of ardent ſpirits."*

As this letter is miſcellaneous, I ſhall conclude it with telling you I was at the opening of the Manks parliament, at Caſtletown. His Grace the Duke of Athol, as governor in chief, &c. ſat in ſtate in one of the court-rooms in Caſtle-Ruſhen. On one ſide, was the Lord Biſhop of Man; on the other, the Lieut.-Governor; beneath, the two deemſters in their robes, with other ſtate officers, (ſee letter xii.) The Keys being deſired to attend, ſat round the table; and without the bar were the ſpectators.

His Grace prefaced the buſineſs, by expreſſing the intereſt he always felt in every thing that concerned the happineſs of the iſland, and that it was with much pleaſure he now met them to announce his Majeſty's goodneſs, in having granted him (with full power to uſe as he beſt thought fit) a ſum large enough to anſwer all the great publick purpoſes, neceſſary to the ſafety and dignity of their government; ſuch as, the erection of publick courts of judicature, forming

* In London, previous to the late ſtoppage of the diſtilleries, it was calculated that the conſumption of gin and compounds was on an average annually about three millions of gallons. The high price of gin rendering it inacceſſible, the lower claſſes applied their money in the purchaſe of proviſions, perhaps to the extent of ſome hundred thouſands a year, in London alone.

Treatiſe on the Police, 8vo.

harbours,

harbours, &c. That he had ever the will and diſpoſition to ſerve them, and now he had alſo the power; doubting not, that by their mutual co-operation and exertions for the common weal, the iſland would be raiſed to that degree of conſequence it was capable of and merited.

He then laid before them ſome acts of Tynwald which had previouſly paſſed, but which, on being ſent for the royal ſignature to England, the crown lawyers had objected to and returned, on account of ſome informality in the wording; theſe therefore he now re-ſubmitted altered, to the Keys. After various heads of publick buſineſs were ſpoken on by his Grace, the members of the Keys retired to their own houſe, and after ſome debates, rejected, I underſtood, one act ſo amended *in toto*. I could not gain admiſſion into the Houſe of Keys, ſo that I was not gratified with any ſpecimen of Manks oratory, but the principal and moſt famed ſpeaker was not preſent.—Adieu!

LETTER XII.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

IN addition to what is ſaid of the Houſe of Keys in the third letter, page 37, I now ſend ſome farther remarks, with their names, date of election, and reſidence: ſome obſervations on their laws, and the ceremony adopted in their promulgation; together with an account of the principal eſtates in each pariſh.

In 1450 a Houſe of Keys was elected by the people, but ſoon after they elected themſelves, and they continue ſo to do. From the decrees and judgments of the Governor, and the determination of the Keys, an appeal lies to his Majeſty in council. Appeals may be had in cauſes of ſo low a value as five pounds.

They were anciently called *Taxiaxe*; and Mr. C. Vallancey, in a letter to Mr. More, of Douglas, (whoſe politeneſs I here acknowledge) remarks, that "in the Gaedhlic, *taiſce*, is a pledge or hoſtage; and *aiſce*, a treſpaſs. Query, therefore, were they not obliged to offer themſelves as hoſtages to the Lord, for the treſpaſſes committed by their clans, in the ſame manner as the *Duinne tagu* of the ancient Iriſh?"

The Houſe of Keys appear to have been always jealous of their right. They have uniformly oppoſed any thing that they conceived militated againſt them in parliament.

The

The people look up to them as the guardians of their property and rights; and it does not appear that they have ever forfeited their confidence. One remarkable inſtance I ſhall beg leave to ſtate to their honour.

So uncertain was the ſtate of property, that in 1643, from the fraud of a Deemſter, the people were prevailed on to ſurrender their eſtates, under the idea that they held merely as tenants at will. The Deemſter and Lord's officers led the way, gave up their eſtates, and accepted leaſes for lives of their eſtates of inheritance; the people followed their example. The Deemſter, however, obtained a reſtoration of his eſtate by an act of Tynwald, and the people found themſelves deceived.

The Keys ſtepped forward, acted with firmneſs, and in 1703 obtained the act of ſettlement, which did away theſe proceedings and reſtored the violated tenures.

A List of the House of Keys, 1793.

1752 John Taubman, eſq; Speaker, Caſtletown.
1767 Wm. Callow, eſq; Cloughbane.
1773 Samuel Wattleworth, eſq; Knock-Ruſhen.
1774 John Stevenſon, eſq; Largadoo.
1774 Philip Moore, eſq; Poolvaſh.
1775 William Cubbon, eſq; Balla-Callin.
1775 William Chriſtian, eſq; Balla-Younage.
1777 John C. Curwen, M. P. Workington-Hall, Cumberland.
1779 George Quayle, merchant, Caſtletown.
1779 John Coſnaghan, attorney, Douglas.
1781 Thomas Allen, eſq; Balla-Varrey.
1785 John Taubman, major, Nunnery.

1788

1788 Richard Symonds, merchant, Douglas.
1790 James Brew, farmer, Kella.
1791 Thomas Kirwan, eſq; Caſtletown.
1791 John Harriſon, eſq; Cooilbane.
1793 Thomas Gawne, attorney, Douglas.
1793 Daniel Tillet, captain, Ballenemona.
1793 John Corlett, tanner, Ramſay.
1794 Norris Moore, attorney, Caſtletown.
1794 James Kelly, attorney, Caſtletown.
1795 James Quirk, eſq; Knockaloe.
1795 Thomas Chriſtian, captain, Raynoldſway.
1795 William Quillin, M. D. Parville.

In all twenty-four.

The above act of ſettlement paſſed Febuary 4th, 1703, which, with an act explanatory thereof promulged the 6th of June, 1704, will be found at length in Mr. Stowell's new edition of the Statutes of the Iſle, 1797, 8vo.

The inhabitants eſteem theſe acts as their Magna Charta, as they form the baſis of the tenure of the lands and hereditaments, and the true ſecurity of the real eſtates and premiſes within the iſle.

Among the laws of the iſland we find the following, ſome of which are ſingular.

"No action of arreſt ſhall be granted againſt a landed man, or native within this iſle, to impriſon or hold him to bail, unleſs he has obtained the governor's paſs, or that there is ſome other juſt cauſe to believe he deſigns to go off the iſland; and that any perſon proſecuted for a foreign debt by an action of arreſt, ſhall be held to bail only for his perſonal appearance to ſuch action, and for the forth-coming of what effects he hath within this iſland."

"If

"If any man die, the widow to have one half of all his goods, and half the tenement in which ſhe lives during her widowhood, if his firſt wife; and one quarter, if the ſecond or third wife. The eldeſt daughter inherits, if there be no ſon, though there be other children."

"If a man get a maid with child, and then within a year or two after doth marry her, ſuch child is judged to be legitimate by our laws."

"Perſons beating another violently, beſide puniſhment and charges of cure, are fined 10s. But if the perſon ſo beat uſed upbraiding and provoking language ſo as to cauſe ſuch beating, they are to be fined 13s. 4d. and to be impriſoned."

An ancient ordinance ſays, "There ought to be *Corbs* pertaining to a man, as if his father have a pan, the ſon to have it; or elſe his beſt jack and ſallet; bow and arrows, (commuted by ſtat. of 1748* for the modern weapons of war) his beſt board, and beſt ſtool; his coulter and rackentree; his beſt cup, if it be wood and bound with ſilver and gilt; his beſt cheſt. For a woman, the beſt wheel and cards, rackentree; a ſack, or elſe a Manks ſpade; the beſt bead of jet or amber; the beſt broach; the beſt croſs; the beſt pot or pan."

"If any man take a woman (Temporal cuſtom. laws, 1577) by conſtraint, or force her againſt her will; if ſhe be a wife he muſt ſuffer the law for her: if ſhe be a maid or ſingle woman, the deemſter ſhall give her a rope, a ſword, and a ring, and ſhe ſhall have her choice, either to hang with the

* By the ſaid ſtatute, proteſtants are allowed to keep fire-arms, which "are to deſcend to their heirs and aſſigns, in place of the ancient weapons of war called *corbs*, and be a full ſatisfaction for the ſame."

rope,

rope, cut of his head with the ſword, or marry him with the ring." Report ſays that every complainant has been lenient, except one, who preſented the *rope*; but relented on the priſoner being tucked up, and deſired he might be let down. She then preſented the *ring*, but the man replied, "That one puniſhment was enough for one crime; therefore he ſhould keep the ring for ſome future occaſion."

Wives have a power to make their wills (though their huſbands be living) of one half of all the goods; except in the ſix Northern pariſhes, where the wife, if ſhe has had children, can only diſpoſe of a third part of the living goods. Tradition ſays, the South-ſide ladies obtained this ſuperior privilege, by aſſiſting their huſbands in a day of battle.

Executors of ſpiritual men have a right to the year's profits, if they live till after twelve o'clock on Eaſter-day.

They retain the uſage (obſerved by the Saxons before the conqueſt) that the Biſhop, or ſome prieſt appointed by him, do always ſit in their great court along with the governor, till ſentence of death (if any) is to be pronounced; the Deemſter aſking the jury, inſtead of guilty or not guilty—*Vod fir charree ſoie?* which is, "May the man of the chancel, or he that miniſters at the altar, continue to ſit?"

Mortgages muſt be recorded within ſix months; and by the laws of the iſland, all mortgagees are empowered, at the expiration of five years from the date of their mortgage, to take poſſeſſion of the lands granted in mortgage, and retain the ſame until the mortgage is paid off, ſetting the lands yearly by publick auction, and crediting the mortgager with the rent. Notwithſtanding which the mortgager has a right at any time to pay off the mortgage within 21 years.

In 1594, among other articles to be enquired of at the then next conſiſtory court, were the following:—

"That

" That the Queen's Majeſty's injunctions are to be read in their churches.

" That they enquire of and preſent if there be any in this iſle that do uſe witchcraft or ſorcery.

" Alſo, all ſuch as carry bells or banners before the dead, or pray upon the graves of the dead."

Their criminal code of laws do not provide againſt many offences committed in the preſent times; but I doubt not but the Houſe of Keys will ſoon " extend to the publick, thoſe bleſſings which ſhall ariſe from improved laws, adminiſtered with purity, under a correct and energetick ſyſtem of police, and applicable to the preſent ſtate of ſociety."

The annual mode of promulgating the laws, is at the Tynwald hill. This mount is ſuppoſed to be a Daniſh barrow. *Ting* ſignifies a court of juſtice; and *wald*, fenced. The ſpot where the parliament met in Ireland bore the ſame name.* And at Caſtletown, the Governor, Council, Deemſters, and Keys, when aſſembled, conſtitute a Tynwald Court.

The following is a recent account of the forms obſerved at the Tynwald hill.

" Agreeable to ancient cuſtom, every pariſh ſent four horſemen, properly accoutred; and the captain of every pariſh preſided over thoſe of his own diſtrict. About eleven o'clock the cavalcade arrived at St. John's, where the Duke of Athol was received by the clergy and keys, and ſaluted

* The Weſtern iſlands had a ſheriff of the iſles, under the Norwegian dynaſty; but when the lands were parcelled out afterwards by the lords of the iſles, the deſcendants of Somerlade, among barons of different ranks and ſizes, each of theſe barons, aſſiſted by the chief men in the community, *held his court on the top of a hill*, called *Cnoc an eric*, that is, the Hill of Pleas, where public buſineſs was tranſacted.——Macqueen's Diſſ. on the Gov. of the Weſt. Iſles, 1774.

by

by the fencibles; he then went in ſtate to the chapel, where an excellent ſermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Corlett, the worthy and learned vicar of Kirk-German.

After ſervice followed the proceſſion of ſtate. The fencibles were drawn up in two lines, from the chapel door to the Tynwald hill; and the proceſſion paſſed betwixt the two lines, in the following order:

1. The clergy, two and two, the juniors firſt.
2. The Lord Biſhop of Sodor and Man.
3. The Vicars General.
4. The two Deemſters.
5. Major Taubman, ſword-bearer.
6. His Grace the Duke of Athol.
7. The Lieutenant-Governor.
8. The Clerk of the Rolls,
9. The twenty-four Keys, two and two.
10. The Captains of the different pariſhes.

As ſoon as his Grace had aſcended the hill, he was ſeated, under the canopy, in his chair of ſtate. The Deemſters then proceed in the cuſtomary buſineſs of the day:—but for this, and the order of the court, we preſent the following extract from the ancient ſtatute relating to this buſineſs:—

"This is the conſtitution of old time how the Lord "ſhould be governed on the Tynwald day: firſt he is to "come thither in his royal array, as a King ought to do, "by the prerogatives and royalties of the land of Man, and "upon the Tynwald hill ſit in a chair covered with a royal "cloth and cuſhions, and his viſage to the eaſt, and his "ſword before him, holden with the point upwards, his ba-"rons in the third degree ſitting beſide him, and his bene-"ficed men and deemſters before him, and his clerks, "knights, eſquires, and yeomen about him, and the wor-"thieſt of the land to be called in before the deemſters, if

"the lord will aſk any thing of them, and to hear the go-
"vernment of the land and the lord's will, and the com-
"mons to ſtand without the circle of the hill with three
"clerks in their ſurplices, and the deemſters ſhall call in the
"coroner of Glanfaba, and he ſhall call in all the coroners
"of Man, and their rods in their hands, and their weapons
"upon them, either ſword or ax, and the moars of every
"ſheading; then the chief coroner, that is, the coroner of
"Glanfaba, ſhall make a fence upon pain of life and limb,
"that no man ſhall make any diſturbance, or ſtir, in the
"time of Tynwald, or any murmur or riſing in the King's
"preſence, upon pain of hanging and drawing: and all the
"the barons, worthieſt men and commons, to make faith
"and fealty to the lord; and then to proceed in whatſoever
"matters are there to do in felony and treaſon, or other
"matters that touch the governance of the land."

The new laws were read in Engliſh, and afterwards in Manks: and, after all the buſineſs on the hill was gone through, three cheers were given, to THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND GOVERNOR IN CHIEF. His Grace then deſcended from the hill, and the proceſſion moved back again to the chapel, in the ſame regular order. After the neceſſary buſineſs was finiſhed in the chapel, ſuch as ſigning the laws, &c. his Grace was conducted to his coach, and returned to his ſeat.

The ſeveral eſtates above-mentioned, of governor, council, deemſters, and keys, have power of making ordinances, which have the effect of laws without the royal aſſent, and this is a privilege peculiar to this iſland; a circumſtance moſt probably ariſing from ſituation, as many ſudden emergencies might require a diſpatch which could not await the obtaining the royal aſſent.

"Theſe

"These *ordinances* are certain orders and resolutions, which have from time to time been made by separate branches of the legislature, and which have been received and used as laws, and are retained in use and force at this day. They are, properly speaking, a part of the common law, and are in force no further than they have been sanctioned by and retained in use."*

It is doubted if English acts of parliament will bind this island in any cases but in matters of revenue, and that such ought to be first promulged on the Tynwald hill.

Attornies are natives, their fees are regulated by the statute law, and as a specimen I subjoin a few.

At the Rolls office (by stat. 1734) for entering an action and a copy thereof, containing one side of half a sheet of paper, 6d. If it exceeds the common length of action, for every twenty-four words, an halfpenny. Copy of an action and decree in Chancery, 1s. &c.

Spiritual Court Fees. For writing probate of a will (by stat. of 1748) 1s. 2d. For a poor person, 4d. Granting administration, 3s. 4d. &c.

Attornies Fees. Retainer, (by stat. of 1777) 2s. 11d. Attendance to receive instructions, 3s. 4d. Draft of bill in Chancery, sheet written on all sides, 3s. 6d. Filing and ordering an office copy, 1s. 2d.; attendance at the office to receive the said copy, 7d. Taking out a common action, 7d. Arguing on a trial before the deemster, 2s. 11d. &c.

Small as these fees are, yet I am informed a principal attorney gets about 300l. per annum. The spirit of litigation is too prevailing, fostered by this circumstance and by the promptitude of decision.

* Preface to Statutes and Ordinances of the Isle of Man, by T. Stowel, 8vo. 1792. Douglas, Briscoe.

The preſent attorney-general is Mr. Franklin.

By an act of Tynwald, paſſed in 1796, perſons circulating ſeditious books, or ſpeaking ſeditiouſly, are ſubjected to a penalty not exceeding 100l. and one year's impriſonment. To be tried by a jury of ſix men before the deemſter; ſubject to impriſonment on the deemſter's warrant, until bond be given for the ſum, and for appearance to ſtand trial.

This iſland has ever been very loyal; in the time of the Lord Protector Cromwell, the iſland under Lord Derby ſubſcribed two ſums of 500l. each towards the royal cauſe; this ſum muſt at that period have amounted to nearly half the ſpecie in circulation. And in the recent ſubſcriptions they have ſhewn their attachment to the Britiſh government by doing as much as their abilities would permit.

The Houſe of Keys ſubſcribed 175l. as a voluntary gift on the late occaſion, with the following obſervations.

"*House of Keys, March* 13, 1798.

"The Keys of the Iſle of Man, the conſtitutional repreſentatives of the people, warmly attached to their Sovereign, and the conſtitution of Great-Britain, offer this their mite in aid of their cauſe: and they feelingly regret, that in tendering ſo ſmall a ſum, there is ſo great a diſproportion between their wiſhes and their abilities, having no publick funds at their diſpoſal, and being prevented from raiſing any, in conſequence of an influence equally unjuſt and impolitic, which unfortunately for their country they are unable to remove."

Of this influence, though well known in the iſland; from delicacy, as a ſtranger, I forbear to ſtate or comment on.

A view of the principal Estates, &c. with their Proprietors, 1798.

In Maughold.

Ballakilly,* belonging to Mrs. D. Callow. Cloughbane, Mr. William Callow. Ballaglaſs, Mr. G. Callow. Ballafail, Mr. Thomas Fargher. Belure, Mr. John Chriſtian. Ballaſtole, Mr. John Friſſel. The Geary, a pleaſant houſe, tenanted at preſent by Simon Purdon, eſq.

N. B. Lewaigue was formerly the chief eſtate, but it is now divided into various portions.

Lezayre.

Ballakillighan, Dr. Curphy. Milltown, J. C. Curwen, jun. eſq; tenanted at preſent by Mr. Curphy, jun. Glentraman, Mr. John Corlett, H. K. (from glen and traman, an elder.) Loughan-nyeigh, Capt. J. Corlett. Glenduff, Mr. Crow, &c. Ellanbane, Mr. Standiſh Chriſtian. The Nappin, Mr. D. Tillet. The Grange, Mr. Dela Prime. Ballabrooie, Mr. W. Garratt. Cooilbane, Mr. Harriſon. The Kella, Mr. James Brew. The Great Kella, Mr. J. Corlett. Balladroma, Mr. W. Curphy. Balladoole, Mr. Goldſmith. Auſt, Mr. Clarke, &c.

Bride.

Ballacowle, Mr. Wm. Moore. Ballyonage, Mr. Chriſtian. Ballamoar, Mr. Corlett. Ballakilley, Mrs. Copeland.

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* The word *Balla* is thus explained in Owen's Welch Dict. 8vo. 1793. Bala, s. m.—pl. t. on. (bal) a ſhooting out, or diſcharge, eruption; Balacoed, the budding or bloſſom of trees; Balallyn, the outlet or efflux of a lake; hence it is prefixed to the name of many places in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.

Andreas.

Andreas.

Ballavodan, his Grace the Duke of Athol's. Gilghagh, Mr. James Brew. Ballavary, Mr. Thomas Allen. Ballachurry, Mr. Thomas Chriſtian. Ballaradcliffe, Mr. J. T. Radcliffe. Ballawhane, Mr. John Tear.

N. B. This gentleman's family have been long in poſſeſſion of ſome valuable medicinal preparations, which they liberally diſtribute to the relief of the poor.

Jurby.

Ballamoar, Mr. Chriſtian. Clerks, or Weſt Napping, which is a quarteland a half, (ſee page 46) Mr. Clerk. Sartfield, Deemſter Lace.

Ballaugh.

The eſtates in this pariſh run rather ſmall, in general not exceeding 100l. per annum. The principal proprietors are the families of *Gelling*, *Curlett*, *Crane*, and *Tear*. Major Taubman has alſo ſome property in it.

Kirk-Michael.

The Biſhop's Domain. Whitehouſe, Major Taubman's, the reſidence of Mr. Wilks. The two Crenanes and Bark, Mr. Cannells. Orriſdale, the property and ſeat of John Friſſel Crellin, eſq; deemſter.

German.

Lhargoda, Mr. Stevenſon, captain of the pariſh. Ballaquane, Mr. Cowell (brewery.) Mr. Cæſar Wattleworth's, near Peel. Glenfaba, Mr. Cooper, reſident in Peel; and Kinner, Mr. John Gell.

Kirk-Patrick.

The eſtates in this pariſh here mentioned vary in value, from 100l. to 300l. per annum, and upwards. Ballamoar, moſt

moſt pleaſingly emboſomed in trees, belonging to Philip Moore, eſq. Knockaloe, James Quirk, eſq; captain of the pariſh. Balla-Coſnaghan, James Thomas, eſq; ſurgeon, R. N. Gourdon, Mr. T. Ratcliffe. Ballacallin, Mr. More; and Knockaloe-*beg*, (ſignifying *little*) Mr. Corrin.

Marown.

Ballakilly, Rev. Mr. Chriſtian. The Gharth, Mr. T. Clucas, a minor. Ballahutchin, Mr. Kewley. Ballaquiney-*moar*, (ſignifying *large*) Miſs Chriſtian. Ballaquiney-*beg*, Colonel Holwell. Balla-nicholas, Mr. John Clucas. Corvalla, Mr. Clucas. Ballacallin, (which is a romantic and pleaſing ſituation) William Cubbin, eſq.

Braddon.

Port a Shee, his Grace the Duke of Athol's. The Nunnery, (ſee parochial notices) Major Taubman. Pulroſe—Ballaſton, late Mr. Southcote's, now Mr. Brideſon's. Snugborough—Farm-hill, Mr. Wilſon. Oathill, Capt. Forbes. Strangford, the reſidence of Col. Dawſon. Fort-Ann, Mr. Whalley; Ballabrooie, &c.

Oncan.

Howſtrake, Mr. James Bancks. Bibaloe, Mr. Symmonds. Beemagh, Mr. Heywood. Ballafoghague, or the Hague, Captain Cook. Ballacreetch, Captain Stowell. 1 Sulby, J. F. Crellin, eſq; deemſter. 2 Sulby, Mr. Skillecorn. Langehan, Mr. Cowin. Slegeby, Mr. Chriſtian. Balla-cottier, Mr. Quirk; and Clepes, Mr. Chriſtian.

Lonan.

The Balladruma's, belonging to Mr. Chriſtian and Capt. Moore. Ballameanagh, Mr. Mylchreeſt. Ballamoore, Mr. Looney.

Looney. Balldrine, Mr. Kelly. Ballagawn, Mr. Gale. Ballaſkirro, Mr. Scarf. Balljean, Mr. Kelly.

Kirk Chriſt Rushen.

The principal eſtates in this pleaſant pariſh are, Balla-kentraugh, Mr. Qualtrough. Balla-Gawn, Thomas Gawn, eſq; H. K. Balla-churry, ditto. Port St. Mary, Mr. Clucas. Ballahough, Mr. Watterſon. The Rounaneys, Mr. Cotchill, Mr. Knightſon, Mr. Gawn.

Arbory.

Balladoole, Captain Stevenſon. Ballakeigin, Mr. Kerwin. The Friary, Mr. Tyldeſley. Ballanorris, Major Taubman. Balla-kindry, Mr. Harriſon. Ballaclague, Mrs. Harriſon. Mr. Quillin's handſome ſeat is the reſidence of the Rev. Mr. Spence.

Santon.

Mount-Murray, Lord Henry Murray, (late Sir Wadſworth Buſk's.) Oatland, Mr. Oates. Ballahough, Mr. J. Moore. Maery-voir, Ballacrega, &c. Mr. John Clucas, captain of the pariſh.

Malew.

Renoldſway, or Reginaldſway, Thomas Chriſtian, eſq; captain of the R. M. battalion. The Creiggan's, a well-cultivated eſtate, Mr. Quayle's, late Clerk of the Rolls. Ballahot, Ruſhen-Abbey, with the adjoining lands, &c. belong to the late Deemſter Moore's family.

N. B. In this enumeration of eſtates I have been as accurate as my information would permit. The omiſſion of any name or eſtate, the proprietors may reſt aſſured, is not intentional. To a card that I circulated to ſolicit information

tion on various topics connected with the iſland, it is rather ſingular, not a ſingle reply was returned; this I truſt will ſufficiently apologize for any omiſſion on my part.

POSTSCRIPT.

I perceive by the ſtate of the Humane Society for 1798, (an inſtitution for the recovery of perſons drowned, or by any other means apparently dead) that the *prize queſtion* for the next year, is "on the means of preſerving mariners from ſhipwreck, pointing out the moſt probable means of keeping the veſſel afloat, and alſo of conveying aſſiſtance from ſhore to veſſels in diſtreſs within a moderate diſtance from land, and when boats dare not venture out to their aid."

This information will be particularly acceptable to all inſular ſituations, and very much ſo to the Iſle of Man.

When the Manks are informed that this ſociety, in which you, ſir, have borne ſo active and diſtinguiſhed a part, have by their continued efforts ſaved between two and three thouſand lives from premature death, they will no doubt be happy to diffuſe a knowledge of its plan and proceſs over their country.

Permit me, therefore, to expreſs a wiſh that this ſpot may in turn be an object of your notice.

Any of your ſmall portable communications or cards, if conſigned to Meſſrs. Leece and Drinkwater, reſpectable merchants in Liverpool, will be by them readily diffuſed through the principal towns of Man.

I was much gratified with Mr. Shairp's* letter to you, dated St. Peterſburgh, Sept. 25, 1797, wherein he incloſes,

* His Majeſty's Conſul-General in Ruſſia.

as

as a preſent to the ſociety, one hundred pounds from the Britiſh Factory there, for the ſervices you have rendered *them* in eſtabliſhing a ſimilar ſociety in that city.

" Recording ſpirits round life's altar ſtand—
" *Reſtored* they come to hail the gen'rous hand
" That rais'd ſuch bleſſings in his native land."†

I was pleaſed with the dialogue of William and Henry, written for your anniverſary of 1798, particularly with the above deſerved compliment to yourſelf for your philanthropic exertions in the godlike cauſe of reſuſcitation.

I now proceed to give you the beſt account I can of my walk through the iſland, which I truſt will be the more acceptable, as the publick are in poſſeſſion of no parochial ſketches of it. I was accompanied by J. E. Wright, of America, who is ſince gone on the coaſt of Guinea, as a ſurgeon; and whoſe attention, ſkill, and humanity, to his unfortunate brethren, I have no doubt, will do him great credit.—Adieu!

† Dr Hawes, to whom theſe letters are addreſſed.

A

PAROCHIAL TOUR

THROUGH

THE ISLE OF MAN.

A

PAROCHIAL TOUR.

THE ISLE OF MAN IS DIVIDED INTO SEVENTEEN PARISHES, VIZ.

1. *Kirk Maughold.*
2. *K. Christ Lezayre.*
3. *K. Bride.*
4. *K. Andreas.*
5. *Jurby.*
6. *Ballaugh.*
7. *K. Michael.*
8. *K. German.*
9. *K. Patrick.*
10. *K. Marown.*
11. *K. Braddon.*
12. *K. Onchan.*
13. *K. Lonan.*
14. *K. Christ Rushen.*
15. *K. Arbory.*
16. *Santon.*

AND

17. *K. Malew.*

IT is generally allowed that local hiſtory has many beneficial tendencies. By bringing us acquainted with our country and its inhabitants, it enhances our love for them. Our attachments are proportionally increaſed with our knowledge; and "the view, or even the deſcription, of the aged manſions or the venerable effigies of our illuſtrious anceſtors, may kindle ſparks in our breaſts equally favourable to virtue and patriotiſm, with thoſe ſaid to have been excited by the waxen memorials of the Roman nobility.

"Sepulchral tombs and monuments ſeem to have a peculiar effect in this way, and the preſervation and recording

of

of them is in ſome meaſure worthy of publick regard with us, as it was among the nations of antiquity.

"Such memorials often aſcertain a family deſcent, when other remembrances have periſhed, and may be appealed to as deciſive in point of genealogy."*

Theſe conſiderations, it is truſted, will account for the attention paid to this department.

"May he ſurvive his relatives and friends!"—was the imprecation of a Roman, on the perſon who ſhould deſtroy the monuments of his anceſtors.

A tour on foot of a fortnight, brought me acquainted with the pariſhes in the above order; I ſhall therefore begin with,

1. KIRK MAUGHOLD.

Which is on the north-ſide, bounded moſtly by the ſea, by Lonan, and Lezayre. The town of Ramſay is in this pariſh; the land being hilly and dry, is awkward for tillage, and not well adapted for paſture. It makes leſs butter and cheeſe than any other pariſh, conſidering its extent, which I ſuppoſe is ſixteen miles round.

In 1791, the inhabitants petitioned for a new pier and quay, &c. at Cornah-Bay in this pariſh; their petition ſtates, that "agriculture and the herring fiſhery, being the only ſupport of the pariſh, a ſafe harbour is therefore a moſt deſirable object; the want of which prevents them from attending the fiſhery, and carrying lime-ſtones from Caſtletown; (this pariſh being moſt diſtant from lime-ſtones, their only manure, of any in the iſland) with *that* advantage they might;—that the natural harbour of Cornah has eighteen feet water at ſpring-tides; &c. but is at preſent ſo choaked up, that it is extremely hazardous to the farmers or fiſher-

* See Introd. to Collinſon's Hiſt. of Somerſet, 4to. 1791, 3 vols.

men

then to land; who are therefore frequently obliged, at great danger and loſs, to run for Ramſay. They therefore pray an attention to this harbour,† and that it may be made a ſafe and commodious retreat againſt the violence of the weather, &c. as there are ſeveral boats that pay 11s. per annum in the pariſh."

The road from Ramſay to the church, about three miles, is extremely pleaſant, commanding a fine ſea-view, valley, and mountains.

The celebrated earth-bathing Doctor *Graham* once retired hither, and on the top of an adjacent hill exerciſed on himſelf monkiſh auſterity.

In 1791 the German Empiricks, Goergſlenner and Schedet, viſited the iſland, but their ſtay was ſhort.

The religious ſociety of St. Bees was poſſeſſed of ſome valuable property in this pariſh, and a ſmall ſum is now paid annually to St. Bees' ſchool, on which account the pariſh claims a right of ſending two boys thither, gratis.

There is a ſmall portion of land in this pariſh the property of John Chriſtian Curwen, eſq; ſaid to be a barony; conſiſting of a ſmall tenement, called *Ball-Ellen*, or *Ball-Allin*, computed to be half a quarterland; which, with the remainder thereof, conſiſting of a parcel of *heathy* land, and hough or ſtrand, is rated in the pariſh accounts to one quarterland. The quit-rent is ſaid to have been raiſed ſome years ago from 2os. Manks, to 2os. Britiſh, and is payable to Mr. C. Curwen, but he holds no court there.

Of the ſmall diſtrict, called *Staff-Land*, the quit-rents or dues go to his Grace the Duke of Athol's impropriator, or leſſee of the impropriate tithes of K. Maughold.

† A plan of this harbour is annexed to the Report of the Commiſſioners in 1792.

This,

This, in common with other pariſhes, has a parochial Engliſh ſchool, generally ſituated near the church.

On the road ſide from Ramſay, near Port le Voillen, is a ſtone of conſiderable antiquity; ſix feet high, three wide, and five inches thick, with five raiſed balls on it, (ſee plate ii. Other ſtones (probably Daniſh) in the church-yard, are repreſented in the ſame plate. A ſimilar one to that in Kirk Michael pariſh lies without the church-yard; and oppoſite is the beautiful pillar repreſented in plate 1.

Maughold head is a bold promontory, with tiers of moſs-crowned rocks on its ſummit. Under theſe rocks is a fine ſpring, called St. Maughold's Well, which formerly was, and even at this day is, much reſorted to on account of its ſuppoſed medicinal virtues. An old legend relates that it has ſo prolific a quality, that if a barren woman be placed in the ſaint's chair, and take a glaſs thereof, it imparts fecundity; but it probably loſt its virtue, with the loſs of the prieſts in whoſe cuſtody it uſed to be.

The church dedicated to St. Maughold is ſeventy-two feet long, and only ſeventeen broad; this inequality of dimenſions is found to prevail in general. The chancel appears to be ancient. The font is very large, evidently made for a total immerſion of the infant. The church-yard occupies a large ſpace.

" Here, not to ſympathy unknown,
" Full oft the ſad muſe wand'ring near,
" Bends ſilent o'er the moſſy tomb,
" And wets it with a willing tear."

GERRARD.

During the government of Conindrius and Romulus, we learn, that St. Maughold was caſt in here, in a little leathern boat, his hands manacled and bolts on his feet; the biſhop received

Ancient Pillar. Maughold. 1798.

Plate II. Page 160

Danish Monuments in Maughold 1798.

Copper

Coins.

received him with admiration and pity, eſpecially when he informed him that he had been a captain of robbers in Ireland, and that he voluntarily underwent this penance for his former courſe of life. He retired into this pariſh, where once a city is ſaid to have been built, but of which there are no remains viſible at preſent. In this retirement it was that St. Bridget, one of the tutelary ſaints of Ireland, came to receive the veil of virginity from his hand, as her nephew *Cogitoſus*, who wrote her life, informs us. He was elected Biſhop of the Iſland.

A rivulet falls into the ſea at Belure, and another at Cornah; the former has a bridge over it on entering Ramſay; the latter on the great road to Laxey, both picturesque objects.

Maughold fair was much reſorted to before the eſtabliſhment of one at Laxey; it is now but thinly attended.

Vicars. The Rev. Thomas Allen, in 1642, died at Ormſkirk. Robert Allen, 1662. Thomas Allen, 60 years, 1726. W. Roſs, curate one year. H. Allen. T. Allen, his ſon. T. W. J. Woods, tranſlated to Braddon. In 1769, Thomas Cubbon, who is the preſent vicar.

The regiſter begins in 1647.

Among the notices of burials is that of "Edmund Chriſtian, who was ſometime captain at ſea, and afterwards, for a time, Governor of the Iſle of Man; he departed this life in Peele Caſtle, being a priſoner there for ſome words ſpoken concerning the King, when the great difference was betwixt the King and parliament. He was committed by James Earl of Derby, being then in this iſle, and John Greenhaugh governor. He was buried, Jan. 22, 1660, in Kirk Maughold church, where he was baptiſed." The words "*periſhed at ſea*" often occur in the regiſters.

Six couple were married in 1732, after which is this memorandum by Biſhop Wilſon:—"I deſire that the vicar

" for the future ſets down by what authority the perſons " are joined together in matrimony; whether by licence, " and by whoſe licence, or upon banns in the church."

RAMSAY

Is a ſmall neat town, containing about 300 houſes, ſituated ſixteen miles from Douglas, by the Laxey road, and twenty-ſix miles by way of Kirk Michael; ſixteen from Peel, nine from Kirk Michael, eight from Ballaugh, eight from Jurby, five from Kirk Bride, and four from Kirk Andreas.

It has a ſpacious bay with good anchorage, but the ſand has injured its harbour; the pier protects the town; but at a comparatively ſmall expence, a new quay, new baſon, &c. might be completed: (vide the plans in the Commiſſioners' Report, 1792, folio.)

An excellent harbour could be made at Port Lewaigue, on Ramſay bay. A quay to run from the land to the Carrick, or rock, in the corner of the bay, would be the means of affording a ſafe anchorage for veſſels of great burden, and doubtleſs the owners of veſſels in both channels would ſubſcribe to ſuch a work, if government would take the lead. The preſent harbour is very bad, and affords no ſhelter but for very ſmall veſſels. The expence would be about 5000l. to do it completely.

The contentions of the early Princes of Man, rendered Ramſay often the ſeat of war.

It is protected from foreign enemies by a fort, and ſeveral pieces of cannon. The old fort was built about 1648, on account of a Scotch ſhip having entered and plundered the place. The Earl of Derby obtained, however, reparation from the Scotch parliament.

Ramſay bay affords plenty of herrings, ſalmon, and flat fiſh; crabs, periwinkles, ſand eels, &c. The

The town has a publick brewery; is the reſidence of the Deemſter for the northern diſtrict, who here holds his courts; and has beſides a high-bailiff, coroner, lock-man, and ſumner. In the cuſtom-houſe department here, are a collector, acting collector, ſearcher and deputy, a riding officer, boatmen, &c.

It has a light-houſe, the lower part of which is now uſed as a temporary priſon; and the publick ſchool-houſe is uſed as a court of juſtice; but by the Duke of Athol's exertions, every neceſſary publick building, it is ſaid, is about to be erected; and the northern belles are to be gratified with an aſſembly-room.

It has a ſnuff manufactory, a brewery, a ropery, a tan-yard, and a publick lime-kiln; aſſemblies are held during the winter; and a friendly ſociety was eſtabliſhed here in 1796. The land lets high near the town; the butter is good, but the cheeſe is very bad, and is ſo in general.

The chapel, a ſhort diſtance from the town, was built on the ruins of an old Romiſh one, about 1706, to which Biſhop Wilſon gave 5l. It is ſixty-one feet long, and nineteen feet broad, neatly ſeated and flagged. The roof is (as the roofs are generally) unceiled. Service is performed in Engliſh, and as there are no poor-rates in the iſland, collections are generally made once a month, or oftener, in this and all the other places of worſhip; for which purpoſe handſome copper-pans are provided.*

The church books are in a diſgraceful ſtate. The new verſion with the modern tunes are uſed, which tends to render that part of the ſervice rational and agreeable.

* So devoutly did the warming-pan attend divine ſervice *twice* every Sunday, that as Farmer Bull humouroufly obſerved, "The "warming-pan was the beſt church-going Chriſtian in the pariſh." Hiſt. Church and W. P. 1793.

Ramſay ſchool-houſe (which goes with the chaplaincy) is forty feet long, and ſeventeen feet wide. It was built by ſubſcription about thirty years ſince; Dr. Wilſon was a principal contributor; and an annual donation of 1cl. is paid in ſalt, from a benefactor in England.

Marriages are performed at the pariſh church, unleſs by ſpecial licence, of which only two inſtances have occurred ſince its regiſter commenced, in 1761. A cup and patten of ſilver were the gifts of Biſhop and Dr. Wilſon; and a pewter flagon and plates, the gift of Mrs. Margaret Taubman, 1746.

Chaplains. The Rev. Mr. Woods, Mr. Gelling, Mr. Nelſon, Mr. Crellin, Mr. Bridſon, Mr. Chriſtian; and in 1790, the Rev. Henry Maddrell, the preſent chaplain.

In Ramsay Chapel-yard.

On an elevated monument. "Here repoſe the remains of Marg. wife of Rev. John Crellin, daughter of John Friſſel, and grandaughter of Deemſter Chriſtian, to whom this monument is erected by her diſconſolate huſband; not as an addition to her fame—vain were that thought! but as a teſtimony, ſmall as it is, of the conſtant and unfeigned love he bears to the memory of the beſt of women, and of wives.

Puerpera ob. Aug. 18$^{mo.}$ 1770, ætat. 31$^{mo.}$"

In Maughold Church-yard.

"Mary Chriſtian, alias Kerruiſh, wife of David Chriſtian, of Ramſay, buried April 17, 1756, aged 20. Leaving behind her an only ſon, then an infant, by whom this monument is now erected, not from an impulſe of vanity, but that of affection which he bears to the memory of a parent to whom he was prevented ſhewing any other mark of duty.

"While

" While letter'd marble would in vain impart
" The warm emotions of a feeling heart;
" Fond contemplation oft approaches here,
" To pay the tribute of a ſilent tear."

In Maughold church-yard are interred 14 perſons between 71 and 80 years old; 12 between 80 and 90; and one perſon of 100: ſome country lad, by ingeniouſly cutting an o, made this 180, until the vicar rectified it.

The name of *Chriſtian* is very common in the iſland; in Ramſay, and in this pariſh, are near 200 perſons of that name, reckoning females and children.

KIRK CHRIST LEZAYRE.

The church of Lezayre is ſituated two miles from Ramſay, on the road from thence to Kirk Michael. It is a compound-word of Lez, French, and ayre, being one of the three pariſhes in the ayre ſheading—taking its name from the point of Ayre, that being the extremeſt point of it towards the north. This pariſh is ſo extenſive, that it is embraced by Kirk Michael, Ballaugh, Jurby, Andreas, Bride, Maughold, Lonan, Oncan, and Braddon; it is therefore almoſt an inland pariſh, the eaſt end only joining the ſea, about two miles north of Ramſay: the ſhore being flat and ſandy, affords nothing remarkable.

In appearance this pariſh varies greatly; ſome part being quite flat, other hilly; ſome rocky, and a great part mountainous. Trees thrive, eſpecially under that extenſive range of hills that run eaſt and weſt through the pariſh; they conſiſts moſtly of aſh, ſome fir, aſp, &c. The ſoil varies, likewiſe, from ſand and gravel to clay and turfy ſtrata, and many parts

parts are not without a fine loam. The proportion of arable is greater than meadow land. The mountains afford heath; and as well as the low fenny land, termed here the Curragh, have plenty of peat bogs of an excellent ſort.

There are three hamlets: Church-town, near the church. Bally-mannagh, in a vale between Primroſe-hill and the Carrac-hill, to the ſouth of the main road from Ramſay to Kirk Michael; and Sulby, on the borders of the ſame.

Two rivers take their riſe in and run through the pariſh, viz. Sulby river which riſes from Snafield, winding down Glion-mooar, and meeting the ſea at Ramſay. And Milntown river, which runs through Glion-auldin, and joins Sulby river half a mile above Ramſay. Some parts lying to the north of the main river, are ſubject to inundations by the riſing of floods, eſpecially at Spring tides, which flow upwards of two miles above Ramſay. The glions, gills, or valleys, afford fine echoes; on the north-ſide of Skie-hill there is a remarkable one.

There are three bridges, Sulby, Miltown, and Ramſay, which are ſupported by the publick; an act having paſſed in 1739, to levy a poll-tax of 1d. for building them. The latter has three arches, 29½ feet each wide; it is 180 feet long, and 12 broad, and leads to the pariſhes of Bride and Andreas. The others are on the great road to Kirk Michael. They are built of ſtone from the adjacent quarries.

There are ſix corn, four tucking, and two flax mills in this pariſh; ſeveral ſtone quarries, and ſome yielding ſlate. A lead mine at Glion-auldin produced ore ſome years ſince, but is now neglected. There is no particular publick manufacture, but moſt families make linen for domeſtick uſes; Glion-auldin was famous for its ſnuff, which the inhabitants manufacture themſelves with ſtone hand-mills. This retired village makes a pretty appearance from the rocks around

around it—if a little more regular, you might fancy it an Indian village. Sycamores thrive in it.

" Where the wide heath in purple pride extends,
" And ſcatter'd gorſe its golden luſtre lends,
" Clos'd in a green receſs, unenvied lot,
" The blue ſmoke riſes from the turf-built cot."

This, and the villages before noticed, will be worthy the attention of a contemplative ſtranger; here he will perceive that happineſs may reſide clothed in a retired garb, and far diſtant from the refined luxuries of modern diſſipation.

There are ſome remarkable ſprings, particularly John Caley's well, and Chibber-launch. The manures are lime, marl, and ſhell-ſand, which is brought from Scotland, and ſold, at about 6s. Britiſh per ton, out of the veſſels.

The names of the mountains are, Snafield, the higheſt in the iſland, Penny-Pot, Slieu-coar, and North-Barule; theſe are the principal. Baare-ool, in Manks, ſignifies the top of an apple, from whence this mountain, riſing to a head like it, takes its name; from accurate obſervations, I have been informed it is only five feet below Snafield, which is 580 yards above the level of the ſea.

" When I go to the mount called Barrool, (ſays the Earl of Derby, who was beheaded in the time of the civil war) and turning me round, ſee England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; I think ſhame, ſo fruitleſsly, to ſee ſo many kingdoms at once, (which no place, I think, in any nation that we know of under heaven, can afford ſuch a proſpect of) and to have ſuch little profit by them."

Some ſilver coins, urns, ſkeletons, &c. have been dug up in various parts of the pariſh. Tradition ſpeaks of there having been a burying-ground and chapel on Skie-hill, under which battles were fought in the early periods of hiſtory.

This

This parish is divided into the East and West districts, which supply each a captain to the militia.

It has two fairs, both held at Sulby Claddaugh; the one on Tuesday after Trinity Sunday; the other on the 24th of June; for linen and woollen cloths, stuffs, hats, wooden vessels, fishing-nets, cattle, &c. These fairs used to be held near the church, but (at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Curghey) have for these fifty years past been held as above, which is about four miles from Ramsay, under Primrose-Hill; or, as it is called in Manks, *Cronk Shammark*; from the top of which you have a most beautiful view of the sea from Maughold head nearly to Peel, and of a fine extensive champaigne country. The village under it looks peculiarly beautiful.

The quarterlands, called the Grange, formerly belonged to the abbot, and are subject to pay several customs, boon days,* &c.

The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; is eighty-six feet long and twenty broad. The chancel is flagged, floored, and carpeted within the rails. An ancient stone figure is placed over the chancel window on the outside. The roof is covered and plaistered.

Vicars; Rev. Rich. Fox. Samuel Robinson. Robert Parr, vicar-general, 1713. Henry Allen, 1728. William Bridson, 1730. Matthias Curghey, v. g. 1761. John Gill, 1773. Rev. Thomas Corlett, the present vicar.

The church and chancel were rebuilt and enlarged in 1704; Bishop Wilson gave 5l. to it, and 3l. towards the school-house; and in 1722, with Dr. Crow, bishop of

* Boon days were formerly due for the repair of the garrisons, for the honour and safety of the island.

Cloyne,

Cloyne, added a ſmall eſtate of his to the glebe, to which it is joined. In 1715 he gave 5l. to the ſchool-houſe at Sulby.

The old regiſter, mutilated and imperfect, begins 1636. From 1696 to 1715 incluſive, the baptiſms were 754; 164 couples were married; and 436 perſons were buried. From 1755 to 1774 incluſive, another period of twenty years, 851 were baptized; 222 couples were married; and 554 perſons buried. In the old regiſter is this curious memorandum; "That one Rob. Cottier's wife was delivered of a child, which was baptized upon the Monday, and ſhe came to the church to be churched upon the Wedneſday next after; and after returning home ſhe fell in labour, and was delivered of another child, and came to be churched upon the Saturday next after, in the ſame week: churched twice in one week. This I teſtify to be truth. Edward Crow, miniſter."

"In 1667, Samuel Carrett, ſon to Donald a Vallan, *below* the Burne, buried 25th of May: my godſon, (and a ſtout blade) yet died. Samuel Robinſon being then miniſter.

Inscribed on Brass in the Chancel.

Here lyeth interred the body of Mrs. Margeret, daughter to Peter Heywood, of Heywood in the countie of Lancaſter, eſq; by his wife Alice, daughter of John Greenhalgh, of Brannelſom, in the ſame countie, eſq; and governor of this Iſle of Man many yeares; ſhe was wife to Captain John Garrett, of Sulby, and left iſſue by him one ſonne and three daughters, viz. John, Mary, Alice, and Elizabeth, and died Jan. 16, and buried the 19th, A. D. 1669.

On a flat Brass Plate, annexed.

The above John Garrett, Captain of Sulby, died 1692, aged 29 years; alſo his grandaughter-in-law, Elizabeth, daughter

daughter of William Sutcliffe, of Stansfield-hall within Halifax vicarage, by his wife Grace Gibſon, of Briggroyd, wife of John Garrett, the fifth of Balabroy, died 13th of March, 1745, aged 40 years; with four of her children, who died in their minority, and left iſſue, Elizabeth, Ann, Margaret, Philip, William, Evan and Alice.

1. Arms; (colours not marked) a bend between bendlets, charged with three roſes; impaling, a bend engrailed charged with three bugle-horns. 2. A field, croſs ſaltire, charged with a helmet; ſiniſter, as dexter above.

John Curghey, of Colbane, buried Feb. 8th, 1699; alſo Jane his wife, buried May 15, 1713.

In the church-yard are, among other, flat tombs to the memory of John Hodſhon, of Witton in Durham, who died Feb. 18, 1729, aged 34. James Chriſtian, of London, who died July 5th, 1778, aged 74. Joſeph Bacon, of Staward in Northumberland, eſq; who died May 14, 1728, aged 34. And on a tomb incloſed within iron rails, "Jean Kirkpatrick, wife of John Kirkpatrick, merchant in Ramſay, who died Oct. 26, 1766, aged 24: to whoſe memory this ſtone, as a proof of the ſincereſt regard, and a ſacred tribute to worth and innocence, is erected by her diſconſolate huſband.

"Quam veniente die, quam decedente requiro
"Et meam moriens reminiſcer uxorem."

In Lezayre church-yard are buried thirty-two perſons between 71 and 80 years old; ſeven between 81 and 88; and one of 96. A poor woman is now living in the pariſh who has entered her 100th year.

Godred, the ſon of Olave, endowed a ſmall plantation of the Ciſtertian order of Monks at Mireſcoge, which is conjectured to be Ballamona in this pariſh; they were afterwards incorporated with thoſe of Ruſhen. The

The chain of mountains that run through this pariſh appear like cliffs, which formerly the ſea approached. Mr. Wanſey, of Saliſbury, in his Tour through America,* mentions a very ſimilar range at Newhaven, that indicate the like appearance, though now about three miles from the ſhore.

——————— " In this bleſt iſle,
" Or chance, or induſtry, in after-times
" May great improvements make; but ſhort, as yet,
" Of due perfection."

KIRK BRIDE.

Kirk Bride is about five miles from Ramſay, the moſt northern pariſh in the iſland; it is a ſmall pariſh bounded by the ſea on the north and eaſt, by Andreas on the weſt, and Lezayre on the ſouth. The point of Ayre† is in this pariſh, being an extenſive bed of ſand, at the end of which the currents meeting form a large vortex.

Near the road is a high mount ſurrounded with ſtones, called Croncyebollen, probably a ſepulchral tumulus, where

——————— " In his narrow houſe
" Some warrior ſleeps below: his gallant deeds
" Haply at many a ſolemn feſtival
" The bard has harp'd; but periſh'd is the ſong
" Of praiſe, as o'er theſe bleak and barren downs
" The wind that paſſes, and is heard no more."

SOUTHEY.

* Journal of an excurſion to the United States of North-America in 1794, 8vo. and 12mo. Eaſton, Saliſbury, 1797.

† Ahre, Iriſh, ſignifying thin or ſhallow, as applied to water.

Theſe,

Theſe, with the white ſtone on the hill near the ſhore, on the eſtate of Shelag, and the ruins of a chapel, are worthy of notice. The monuments of the Danes are diſtinguiſhable from the tumuli of the Romans by having a broader baſis in proportion to their height; but it does not appear that the Romans were ever in this iſland.

There are no poor, properly ſpeaking, in the pariſh; but the poor's fund, which is about 20l. principal money, was moſtly called on by wandering paupers; though within theſe two years ſome regulations have been made to confine the poor to their own limits.

The parochial library is large, and a catalogue of it is delivered to every miniſter as they ſucceed in all the pariſhes. Theſe, and parochial or petty ſchools, are eſtabliſhed throughout the iſland. The libraries were introduced by Biſhop Wilſon and Dr. Bray, by whoſe advice and aſſiſtance this excellent inſtitution was undertaken. Dr. Bray died in 1729, he continued as long as he lived to ſupply books. Law's Chriſtian Perfection was ſupplied by Mr. S. Hales, of Teddington, near Hampton-Court, who gave 50l. worth of books for general diſtribution among the poor. The ſchools were eſtabliſhed by Biſhop Wilſon; and in 1740 Lady Elizabeth Haſtings left to them 20l. per ann. for ever.

The creek called *Port Cranſtail* is in this pariſh. "By creek is not to be underſtood, what is its eſſence in the language and ſenſe of the Cuſtom-Houſe department, viz. having officers ſtationed to perform certain branches of buſineſs." It has two fairs, one in February, the other in May; but as moſt fairs depend on moveable feaſts, they may not always fall in the ſame months preciſely.

The church is fifty-four feet by ſixteen, having a few ſmall windows on one ſide only, with an unceiled roof, and a ſmall bell, rung on the outſide; it is badly ſeated: indeed many

many churches on the north ſide are, as to ſeats, &c. much in want of renovation; on the ſouth ſide they are in a better general ſtate.

The preſent copper pans, for collections in the church, appear by the inſcription to have been the rector's gift in 1786.

The ſchool-houſe adjoins the church-yard, the maſter's ſalary is about 4l. Britiſh per annum. Oppoſite the church gate is an ancient croſs.

The gallery has a handſome painted front, with Biſhop Hyldeſley's arms on it, and inſcribed, "This gallery erected A. D. 1772, by favour of the Rt. Rev. M. S. M." Over the chancel door are figures of our firſt parents in ſtone. On an upright ſtone in the chancel is an inſcription to Dorothea Curghey, wife to Matthias Curghey, rector of this pariſh, buried April 20, 1749, aged 79. M. Curghey buried Jan. 31, 1754, aged 85.

There is no houſe belonging to the rectory, and only about an acre of glebe for a garden. The preſent rector, who is alſo vicar-general, farms Ballakilly eſtate.

Former rectors:—the Rev. John, Robert, and —— Parr, were ſucceeded by the Rev. John Curghey, Rev. Mr. Millrea, Rev. Philip Moore, and the Rev. Wm. Clucas, the preſent rector, and vicar-general.

The regiſter begins in 1693.

In 1791 the Duke of Athol gave 5l. Britiſh to the poor of this pariſh, in memory of the Dutcheſs deceaſed. In Bride church-yard are the ages of 73, 74, 77, 79, and 84.

The cheapneſs and readineſs of acceſs to ſtone, induce the natives to honour the aſhes of the dead. As my friend, John Edward Wright, of America, ſat on an uninſcribed ſtone, he wrote extempore with his pencil the following

ſtanzas,

ſtanzas, which, from the circumſtance and ſpot, claim an introduction in this place:—

Lines on seeing a plain uninscribed Stone in Kirk Bride Church-Yard.

Here lies, whom no ſuperb inſcriptions grace,
No ſplendid pile, no mauſoleum near,
To ſpeak theſe aſhes born of noble race:
Th' unletter'd ſtone ſhews humble nature here.

Sleep on, departed manes, quiet reſt—
Heav'n's gates receive alike the poor and great!
While here on earth, if virtue ſway'd thy breaſt,
Where'er thou art, the bleſt rewards await.

Perhaps thou wert ſome faithful honeſt ſoul,
Though poverty and pain had ſorely preſs'd;
Perhaps no ſordid views could e'er controul,
Or keep thy little from a friend diſtreſs'd.

If ſo, though here thy duſt unnotic'd lies,
Thy ſoul in heav'nly ſplendor ſits enthron'd;
The ſoft'ring choirs ſhall greet thee in the ſkies,
Nor aſk thee once what riches thou haſt own'd.

Perhaps thou wert ſome genius unreveal'd,
Some Newton, or ſome fav'rite of the muſe:
Alas! that cruel penury conceal'd,
And meanly conquer'd, nature's noble views.

Perhaps thou wert an unknown wanderer here,
Whom better lot had mark'd in earlier years;
But adverſe fortune gave a ſtroke ſevere,
And left thee to depart in beggar's tears.

Too

'Too oft 'tis merit's fate to be diſtreſs'd!
But ſtill thou would'ſt not unlamented die;
The tender heart would pity as it paſs'd,
The feeling muſe would turn and heave a ſigh!

In remote pariſhes like Bride, the ſervice is generally in the Manks language; in ſome, Engliſh once a month; in others alternately.

Banns are ſeldom publiſhed in this iſland, the Biſhop having the power to grant ſpecial licences, which in England is confined to the ſee of Canterbury. A ſpecial licence does not coſt 40s. and the common licence is only five ſhillings.

By the returns of inhabitants, it will be ſeen that the increaſe here is leſs than in any other pariſh, at the ſeveral reſpective periods. The population of the iſland in general is exceſſive: it is no uncommon thing for fourteen to be grown up in one family. But in general, except the eldeſt ſon and daughter, the whole are obliged to quit the iſland to gain their bread, and ſeldom return. This accounts, partly, for the diſproportions between the baptiſms and burials.

The churches, in general, are in a remote corner of the pariſh; Bride being a ſmall pariſh feels this inconvenience as little as any.

This church overlooks the point of Ayre, and commands a full view of the noble extenſive bay of Ramſay, and of the fine bold ſhore from that town and harbour to the promontory of Maughold. The porpoiſe is often ſeen playing in this bay. The monſter from which we "now turn with loathing, was eaten with avidity by the old Engliſh epicure.*

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* See Warner's Antiquitates Culinariæ, or curious tracts relating to ancient cookery, 4to. Blamire, 1791.

Ancient

Ancient cookery exhauſted all its art in mixing ſauces for this delectable morçeau; and there was no entertainment of any magnificence until the ſixteenth century, at which the porpoiſe, either bodily or in junks, did not find a reſpectable place."

KIRK ANDREAS

Is a rectory and archdeaconry; bounded by the ſea on the north, Lezayre on the ſouth, Bride on the caſt, and Jurby on the weſt.

This pariſh is flat and devoid of mountains, as are moſt of the northern pariſhes beyond the range of promontories deſcribed as running through Lezayre. This flat tract affords much and excellent peat, and is termed the *Curragh*; but by drains, and the fine marl found in this pariſh, the crops are rendered firm and good.

Of curioſities in this pariſh, may be mentioned the ancient fort behind Mr. Chriſtian's, at Ballachurry;* which,

* This noble old camp Mr. Townley thinks is not older than Charles I. This conjecture he grounds on having ſeen ſeveral ſimilar to this formed during the civil war; he therefore thinks it was formed when the troops of the Lord Protector Cromwell were in the iſland. It is the moſt complete of any of that time, and the ſituation is a moſt eligible one, upon a ſmall natural eminence, in a very level diſtrict. There are four noble baſtions at the four corners, and it is ſurrounded with a wet foſſé of very ample dimenſions. The internal ſquare for the troops to encamp upon, is a fine level piece of ground, ſunk ſo much below the baſtions and curtains as effectually to ſecure the troops within from any outward attack by fire-arms. There is not the leaſt breach in the works. Ballachurry is a very pretty ſituation, rendered pleaſant by ſome charming plantations made by Mr. Chriſtian within memory, and which thrive well.

though

though modern compared with the various Druidical and Daniſh remains, may yet be eſteemed a great curioſity. Beſides this, there are, the Cabal Druaig, the remains of an old chapel, and ſeveral tumuli.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and is one of the oldeſt in the iſland; fifty-three feet in length, and eighteen in width. The inſide is too primitive for modern comfort, and the whole too ruinous for its liberal endowments.

We truſt the Archdeacon, Lord George, and his Grace the Duke, will gratify the pariſhioners in the very neceſſary erection of a new temple of worſhip.

The parochial ſchool is ſupported out of Queen Ann's bounties, and the impropriate fund.

Lanemore and Rue Point creeks are in this pariſh.

There are two poor funds, amounting both to about 20l. per annum. One for diſtreſſed farmers; the other for the pariſh poor.

The regiſter begins 1666. A *N. B.* at the beginning of it ſays, "The old church regiſtry is much defaced, torn, and abuſed, which was m— by Sir John Huddleſtone, curate of Kirk Andreas, under the Rev. Jonathan Fletcher, archdeacon of this iſle, and chaplain to the Earl of Derby; which is tranſcribed and writ in this new regiſtry, as far as the names could be read and underſtood (beginning in 1666, after the reſtoration of the royal family, ſix years) by me Charles Wattleworth."

In Andreas church-yard are interred ſix perſons between 72 and 75; and four perſons between 82 and 88. Here is a handſome tomb to the memory of the Rev. Wm. Mylrea, archdeacon of this iſle, and rector of this pariſh 27 years. He died Sept. 14, 1787, aged 65. Alſo Mrs. Elinor Mylrea, alias Gell, his wife, who died Feb. 6, 1795, aged 66. Another to Eſther Lace, daughter of D. Lace, eſq;

deemſter. Floruit amabilis et amata, et deflecta, evanuit. June 22, 1778, aged 24. Guli. Cubbon, poſuit.

A List of Archdeacons since the Reſtoration.

1640. Rev. Samuel Rutter, chaplain to the Earl of Derby whilſt in the Iſle of Man; and at the reſtoration was conſecrated Biſhop of this iſle, who died 1662, and was buried in the cathedral of Peele-Caſtle, with his epitaph on a braſs plate.*

Rev. Jonathan Fletcher from 1660 to 1669, chaplain to the Earl of Derby, died at Knowleſly. He built the old brick houſe in Kirk Andreas, 1663.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Urquart, from 1669 to 1690, alſo the Earl's chaplain, and vicar of a pariſh in Kent; who laid violent hands on himſelf by cutting his throat.

Rev. John Lomax, from 1691 to 1695, having the curacy of Buzzy in Lancaſhire: he built the new houſe adjoining to the old one in Kirk Andreas.

Rev. Archippus Kippax, from 1695 to 1699, then rector of Kirk Bride, being vicar alſo of Ormſkirk; who reſigned the archdeaconry and rectorſhip in 1699.

Rev. Chriſt. Marſden, from 1669 to 1701; he periſhed on the ſandy banks near Liverpool, Oct. 4, 1701, in a violent ſtorm.

Rev. Samuel Wattleworth, from 1703 to 1718; who died the 20th of December, and was buried in the cathedral in Peel-Caſtle, the 23d. He was firſt vicar of Kirk Michael, from 1672 to 1676; thence removed to Kirk Patrick and German, till 1704. He died aged 72—was regiſter from 1684 to 1694; and vicar-general from that time to 1703, when he was ſworn archdeacon, and inducted the third of June.

* See p. 19, and Kirk German.

Rev. Robert Horrobin, curate of Warrington, inducted Oct. 13, 1719. He reſigned the archdeaconry by an inſtrument under his own hand, to Thomas Lord Biſhop of this Iſle, about the 16th of May 1727, and removed to a living in Dorſetſhire, near the Iſland of Portland, viz. to Winfrith, and died 1729. See further particulars of him in the Rev. C. Cruttwell's Life of Biſhop Wilſon.

Rev. John Kippax ſucceeded, who was chaplain to James Earl of Derby.

1760. Rev. William Mylrea, who died in 1787.

1787. Right Hon. and Rev. Lord George Murray. The duty done by the Rev. Daniel Mylrea, ſon of the above William Mylrea.

Kirk Andreas has 58 quarterlands;* moſt other pariſhes run from 30 to 45; Jurby indeed has but 18¾. A quarterland is a well-known diviſion of land in the iſland of indeterminate value and extent, worth from 10l. to 125l. per annum. The number of what are termed *intacks* is eſtimated, including 79 mill rents, at 2700. A quarterland pays 2s. and *intacks* 6d. in lieu of carriage ſervices, which were ancient ſervices required by the Lord for building or repairing forts, houſes, &c. But they have fallen into diſuſe ſince 1773, when people began to refuſe payment; and ſince the death of Governor Wood, about 1777, it does not appear to have been demanded.

There is an ancient monument in the church-yard, with this deſcription; decyphered and tranſlated by Mr. Beauford.

" Sona Ulf ſui Svaudti raiſti crus dono Aftirarin finiue Cunna ſina.

" The ſon of Ulf of the Swedti (or Swedes) erected this croſs to the warrior Afterarin the ſon of Cunnu.

* See letter iv. page 46, on this head.

Many barrows are ſeen round this pariſh; Mr. Chaloner, who opened one, found fourteen rotten urns or earthen pots, with their mouths downward, with one neater than the others, in a bed of white ſand, containing a few brittle bones, (as having paſſed the fire) but no aſhes left diſcernible. Some of theſe are environed with great ſtones placed end-ways in the earth; and ſome of the urns are found incloſed in ſtone coffins, one coffin containing many of them.

JURBY.

As I have now mentioned thoſe pariſhes that collectively form the coaſt from Maughold head to Jurby point, it may be requiſite to ſtate the ſhoals and dangers upon this coaſt, which I ſhall do from the obſervations of the accurate Peter Fannin.

" Courſes taken from the true meridian and diſtance, nautical miles. Bahama banks. The north-end lies S. E. one mile from the point of Ayre, a narrow ſand; and it lies S. E. ſix miles long; the ſouth end of it is N. E. ſix miles from Maughold head, it has only ſix feet at low water ſpring. King William's ſand; the ſouthmoſt end is N. E. and ½ E. fourteen miles from Maughold head, a narrow ſand that runs W. N. W. ½ N.; the northmoſt end S. E. and ½ E. ſeven miles from the point of Ayre, it has ten feet at low water ſpring; about two miles right off *Jurby* is a ſmall ſhoal ten feet low water; cloſe to the point of Ayre the tide runs ſeven miles an hour on the ſpring; except the above there is gradual ſounding cloſe to the ſhore all the way from Peel to Maughold head."

Jurby is about eight miles from Ramſay, and two from Ballaugh. It is bounded by the ſea, Lezayre, and Ballaugh.

Its

Its extreme part is termed Jurby point, which, with the point of Ayre and Kirk Michael, have no revenue eſtabliſhments. The point is a quarter of a mile from the church.

The Curragh drain interſects this pariſh, and paſſes through Ballaugh; the peat or turf is fine, the immenſe trunks of oak and fir dug up with it (ſome lying deep) afford matter of ſurprize and aſtoniſhment, as the iſland is ſo bare of trees now, and thoſe ſo ſmall in ſize; hazle nuts alſo have been found; they are ſuppoſed to be by ſome antediluvian, but are obſerved to lie in one particular direction. Theſe turf bogs, from their depth, goodneſs, and facility of working, are very valuable, and in a courſe of years regenerate themſelves again; the continual wetneſs inducing a continual vegetation of moſs, and as the top is growing the roots are putrefying and rotting; it then runs into a mixed maſs, in the round of time one layer preſſes another, and forms a ſort of cake, which, when cut and well dried, is fit for uſe. Deep bogs alſo appear on the ſummits of ſome of the mountains, and the inhabitants around partly ſubſiſt by bringing it down on Manks ponies, from three to five miles, in ſtraw open-worked paniers called *creels*; they ſell it about 3d. per horſe-load, making ſeveral journies in a day. See Letter XI.

Jurby forms part of that flat track mentioned in page 50. The low lands I noticed were often free from rain, while the mountains were enveloped in ſtorms, or hid in mizzling fogs. The weather, as in ſimilar inſular ſituations, is variable and windy. The late Colonel Townley ſcolds the iſland, as one of the moſt humid ſpots on the globe. Short rains are frequent. By an analyſis of Colonel Townley's Journal,* I find that of 332 days, 174 were fine, though often windy, and with frequent wet nights; 64 days were

* Two vols. 8vo. 1791. Ware, Whitehaven.

completely

completely wet; and 94 days between both, beginning fine, and ending rainy, or the reverſe.

" From the nature of the ſoil barley is the grain beſt ſuited for profit to the farmer. The generality of the lands are light loams, ſandy, or ſharp and gravelly. To the ſouth there are ſome tracts conſiſting of ſtiff clays, and cold ſpouty flats; but it may be generally allowed, that there are few quarterlands in the iſland, that have not ten, twenty, or more acres of ſoil capable of the culture of barley. As a preparation for this, the turnip tillage is a crop ſo wonderfully profitable as to exceed by far in profit any other crop whatever, wheat not excepted."*

The preſent vicar, the Rev. Wm. Crebbin, was ordained for this pariſh in 1743; and now, though eighty years of age, does the duty regularly. Of former vicars I could only learn the names of John and Robert Chriſtian; the latter copied the old regiſter, which begun in 1606. The church and vicarage-houſe are both in a ſtyle of primitive ſimplicity. The former is ſixty feet long and fourteen broad. The ſilver chalice is peculiarly antique, and might have been uſed for the purpoſe prior to the Reformation. It has a figure of Jeſus engraved on it, and ſeveral ſmall heads project from its ornamental ſtem, which is ſilver and gilt alternately. The church is dedicated to the guardian genius of Mona, St. Patrick; and the people point out the ſpot where he landed.

Two fairs are held annually at Jurby; that at Lady-Day is for the hiring of female ſervants.

From the church is a peculiarly fine view of the three kingdoms, and of the north ſide of the iſland, terminated by a bold range of mountains.

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* From the Manks newſpaper.

The

The poors fund is 28l. principal. Old Mrs. Chriſtian left a ſpot of meadow land which brings in about 2cs. per annum. When the preſent vicar ſucceeded to the church (upwards of fifty years ago!) there were no donations, and the firſt was 12s. from a poor man.

A methodiſt meeting, and the parochial ſchool, are oppoſite each other, below the church.

This pariſh had only one common pauper in 1797, and he it ſeems had only one leg.

In 1744 Biſhop Wilſon purchaſed ſome land and added it to the living of Jurby. For the number of inhabitants of this pariſh, ſee the liſt, p. 77.

From Jurby you proceed along a dry lofty beach to the oppoſite point of the iſland, having the northern or Whitehaven channel on the left, and a cultivated arable country to the right. Barrows are obſervable, in a perfect ſtate, as you paſs the lofty beach to Lanemoor.

Hiſtory informs us that the inhabitants of the North-ſide conſpired againſt the government of Macmarus, and were headed by Earl Outher; a battle enſued, which was fought at a place called Stantway, in St. Patrick's Iſle, (Jurby) the generals were ſlain, but the North-ſide people gained the victory, until the females of the South-ſide came with great ardour to the aſſiſtance of their huſbands, and turned the fate of the battle; for which, to this day, they enjoy half their huſband's eſtates during their widowhood, while the North-ſide ladies have only a third.

In Jurby church-yard are buried ſeven perſons between 73 and 78 years of age, one of 84, and one of 88.

On a flat Tomb is this Inscription.

" Exu. dóm. Gul. Tear Ludimagiſt. de Peel. Sepul. Jul. 5, 1756, an. æt. 74. Epit. loco Gul. Tear, author. ſcripſo.

Mors

Mors heu! pæna quidem tamen eſt certiſſima vita
Janua felicis denique læta piis
Me licet hic retinent pro tempora vincula mortis.
Spes tamen in Chriſto non moritura manet
In Chriſti meritis patriſq; clementis amore
Eſt humilis mea ſpes hac moriorque fide.
Tu Deus ipſe meum cor ſeis ſecretaq; cordis
Obſcurè cui non abdita quaque patent
Hic nihil optari dignum eſt heu! omnia vana
Ergo beata veni, vanaque, vita vale."

This church-yard, from its elevated ſituation, affords a moſt delightful proſpect of land and ſea; but this pleaſure is conſiderably damped by the contemplation of the mouldering heaps around. In ſpite of our beſt hopes, we are often weak enough to be mortified at this temporary ſuſpenſion of conſciouſneſs, this requiſite annihilation of mortality.

" Oh! what is death! 'tis life's laſt ſhore,
" Where vanities are vain no more,
" Where all purſuits their goal obtain,
" And life is all retouch'd again.
" Where in their bright reſult ſhall riſe
" Thoughts, virtues, friendſhips, griefs, and joys."

Notwithſtanding this iſland is ſo populous, you would not think ſo from viewing the country from an elevation; thick as the cottages are, they do not ſtrike the eye; the walls of the huts are ſeldom above ſeven feet high, compoſed generally of *ſods of earth*, and the roofs thatched with ſtraw, which ſoon becomes of a murky-hue. This ſtraw is bound down with ſtraw-ropes drawn over nett-like, and faſtened to pegs in the walls; this mode of thatching requires often to be renewed.

The

" The lower claſs of inhabitants live on meal of oats, and barley, and fiſh and potatoes, with a ſmall portion of fleſh meat. Their breakfaſt is of meal pottage and milk; their dinner is of potatoes and fiſh; their ſupper pottage, or potatoes and milk."* Their bread is made of barley and oatmeal, and is formed into very thin round cakes like pancakes.

Among the moſt neceſſary improvements wanting *with us*, and particularly in the iſland, is the improvement of cottage building, and the building of proper and convenient houſes and offices for ſmall farmers; theſe objects are eloquently enforced in the eighth volume of the Bath Society's Papers, by the worthy and ſenſible ſecretary. What can be expected to iſſue from the preſent miſerable huts, but " indolence, dejection, diſeaſe, and *indelicacy*, which are their inſeparable attendants." I cannot prevail on myſelf to mention circumſtances, which, here and in England, have fallen under my notice, on the latter head particularly.

Having mentioned the quantity of peat in this pariſh, the following ſentiments on peat bogs, and on the cauſes which produce trees, &c. under them, may be acceptable.

Mr. Williams§ ſays " all the bogs are poſt-diluvian; many of them are of recent formation, and countleſs numbers are now growing and forming more expeditiouſly than

* Agricultural Report by Mr. B. Quayle, 4to. See Sir F. Morton Eden's work on the " State of the Poor," for a curious account of the various kinds of bread uſed by the labouring claſſes, vol. i. 4to. p. 510, &c. 1797.

§ See Williams on Minerals, 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Anderſon's Treatiſe on Peat Moſs, and his letter to Mr. Matthews, in the Bath Society's Papers, vol. viii. 1796. Whitehurſt on the Formation of Earth, 4to. 1792. And Maton's Weſtern Tour, 2 vols. 8vo. 1797, vol. ii. p. 115.

is generally imagined. Decayed and putrified vegetables are the origin and matter of which peat bogs are produced; and theſe may, and do increaſe and accumulate in ſeveral ſituations, and from ſundry cauſes."

Dr. Anderſon puts a query, whether peat-moſs is not a *living* plant, and not a congeries of decayed plants in a particular ſtate of preſervation.

Mr. Whitehurſt ſuppoſes trees found in peat bogs, to have been thrown down from the higher grounds by ſome violent deluge, and the remains of animals, &c. to have been victims to the ſame cauſe; ſince no other cauſe known could have ſeparated trees from the earth with all their fibrous roots, and have aſſembled them thus together.

Mr. Maton thinks "that they owe their *interment* to a common cauſe, which cauſe muſt have been a ſudden ſubſidence of ground. He thinks it can ſcarcely admit a doubt, that the fat clayey ſoil is the effect of a continued decompoſition of vegetable matter, (this decompoſition being occaſioned moſtly by the frequent floods which ſubmerge vegetation in low grounds, often for a conſiderable time) and that it is increaſed beſides by the muddy depoſit left by ſtreams that iſſue from the ſides of the neighbouring hills."

In converſation with Mr. Smith, of Monckton-Combe near Bath, in 1798, on this ſubject, he obſerved, that though thoſe foſſil trees might not grow on the ſpot which they now occupy, yet recourſe need not be had to any extraordinary deluge, or revolution of nature, to have placed them thus, for from a recent account of a bog in Ireland, we may juſtly conclude that they were brought thither by the bog itſelf, which, by the cauſes ſpecified by Mr. Whitehurſt, originally accumulated on higher ground to an inſupportable maſs, and by its own gravity broke down and ſwept away ſuch trees, buildings, and other things as ſtood in the way, covering

vering the ploughed lands, which Mr. W. deſcribes; the watery part having run off, the bog ſubſided, and formed the peat ground which now ſurrounds them.

After all, there is ſtill ſomething myſterious about theſe bogs and their contents, conſidering all circumſtances and every combination under which they appear, and there ſeems room for ſtill farther conjectures, and perhaps more ſatisfactory concluſions on the ſubject.

BALLAUGH

Is bounded by the ſea, Jurby, Lezayre, and Kirk Michael, and a ſmall portion of Braddon. There are two principal ſtreams in this pariſh, one of which is croſſed by a bridge of one arch at the village of Balaff.

It has a publick brewery, and ſeveral hat manufactories, but theſe are not made of any degree of fineneſs. It furniſhes from fifteen to twenty herring boats, and has a creek called Ballakeage.

Marle being ſcarce, lime for manure is made from the pebbles on the ſhore. It has two corn mills. Flax is grown in ſmall quantities; and I obſerve here and in Jurby, rye, and that ſort of barley called Beare.*

Its population has increaſed above 200 in number, from the return made in 1726 to the laſt in 1792, which then was 1015 ſouls.

* This is a variety of barley with ſquare heads, and four rows of grain, called by old Gerard Beare barley, or barley big, and *Hordeum polyſtichum vernum*, to diſtinguiſh it from the common kind, which he ſtyles *hordeum dyſtichon*. It ſuits barren lands, and ripens early, which recommends its uſe in rainy climates.

Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 4to. 1776.

Theſe accounts are made up with regularity and exactneſs in general, though Governor Shaw conceives that, from ſome ſuperſtitious motive, the people do not like to give in the whole amount of their families. The returns run in this ſtyle: "To his Excellency Governor in chief, Capt.-General, Chancellor and Guardian of the Spiritualities of and within the ſaid Iſle, &c."

Ballaugh is a rectory, and there is only one other, viz. Bride. The glebe is extenſive. Nearly 500l. has been laid out in the purchaſe of land for the poor. The mountains of Slieu-volley, part of Slieu-curn, Crongan, and Slieudoo, are in this pariſh.

For a rural retired ſcene, the Gill,* and Carmiddle eſtate, may be explored; the little ſpot of Carlene mill, with its winding rivulet and circular receſs, was ſhewn me by the agreeable Mrs. L—ll—n, and the lively Miſs G.—Thus accompanied, "meditation here might think down hours to moments."

The church dedicated to St. Mary is 79 feet long, and 19 broad, covered, as moſt are, with ſlate, of which there is plenty on the iſland. A ſtone pillar in the ſhape of a croſs, with a croſs cut thereon in relief, is without the church-yard on a mount.

In 1717 Biſhop Wilſon laid the foundation of an additional twenty-one feet to the church. Dr. Walker, the

* A gill, comb, glen, or dingle, (for it is the ſame thing) is a gradually increaſing, or gently declining hollow upon the ſurface of the earth, the ſides gradually ſloping down towards the middle part. They vary in ſize from a few hundred yards in length, and one in breadth, to three or four miles in length, one in breadth, and 4 or 500 yards in depth. They are probably formed by currents of water deſcending from the upper lands.——Vide Calcott on the Deluge, 8vo. 1768, 2d edition, p. 263.

then

then rector, and the biſhop, engaging to finiſh it; the pariſh ſubſcribed 12l. towards it. The ſteeple, which is the moſt ornamental of any, they were at the ſole expence of. The Biſhop gave 5l. towards the petty ſchool and houſe for the maſter. The inſcription on Dr. Walker's tomb in the chancel is worn out. The deſk and pulpit were the gift of the Rev. Mr. Wilks, and the Biſhop, in 1772. The ſide galleries were the benefaction of Mrs. Eſther Hyldeſley, the biſhop's ſiſter.

The regiſter begins in 1598; the former rectors were the Rev. Mr. Logie, Dr. Walker, and Mr. Brideſon, who was twenty-one years rector, died in 1750, aged 78, and was buried in the chancel; Rev. P. Moore, inducted July 1751. M. Curghey, 1771. Rev. James Wilks, who was ſucceeded in 1777 by the preſent rector, the Rev. D. Gelling.

The rectory is pleaſantly ſituated near the church, and was built in Dr. Walker's time, as appears by an inſcription over the door.

In the church-yard are tombs to the memory of the Rev. James Wilks, rector of this pariſh, who was buried June 1, 1777, aged 58. To the Rev. Matthias Curghey, vicar-general, and rector of this pariſh, "An humble, meek, pacific man; a ſound divine, learned, and exemplary; with the Rev. P. Moore, aſſociate reviſor of the Manks ſcriptures, tranſlated by the clergy of this iſle, a great, arduous, and original work." Daniel Mylrea, eſq; deemſter, Feb. 25, 1775, aged 58. There is alſo a flat ſtone to the memory of Thomas Corlett, mariner, ſon of Wm. Corlett, and Ellin Cry, who died in Jamaica, and left the intereſt of 30cl. to the poor of this pariſh for ever.

Other inſcriptions denote the burial of nine perſons between 72 and 80; and three perſons between 82 and 89 years of age.

Whilſt

Whilſt contemplating in the church-yard, the following ſentiments of the pious Harvey occupied my mind.

" Among theſe confuſed relicks of humanity, there are, without doubt, perſons of contrary intereſts and contradictory ſentiments. But death has laid his hand on the contending parties, and brought all their differences to an amicable concluſion. Here enemies, ſworn enemies, dwell together in unity. They drop every embittered thought, and forget that they once were foes. Perhaps thoſe who, while they lived, ſtood in irreconcileable variance, here fall into mutual embraces, and even incorporate with each other in the grave. O! that we may learn from theſe friendly aſhes, not to perpetuate the memory of injuries; not to foment the fever of reſentment; nor cheriſh the turbulence of paſſion. That there may be as little animoſity in the land of the living, as there is in the congregation of the dead!"

I was arouzed from theſe reflections by the appearance of the worthy rector and his amiable daughter, who kindly invited me to partake of an elegant repaſt prepared to celebrate the nuptials of Miſs K. B. and Mr. P. of Whitehaven, whoſe happineſs I have ſince witneſſed in England—to employ the language of a friend—

" O ever bleſt and happy pair!
" Amidſt an infant beauteous race;
" Long may you live devoid of care,
" And every virtue in them trace.

Here I met with my earlieſt Manks friend Mr. J. Gelling, with whom, and Mr. Haskins, I had made, in 1796, a tour on foot from London to Richmond, Windſor, Oxford, Blenheim, and Stowe.

The

The parochial ſchool has upwards of one hundred ſcholars. There is a reſpectable inn in this pariſh, on the great road between Kirk-Michael and Ramſay: Ballaugh is eight miles from Ramſay, two from Jurby, and two from Biſhop's-court.

Hats are made here, the wool being admirably adapted for that purpoſe. Some thouſands of rabbit-ſkins uſed to be exported annually.

I have ſtated the population of this pariſh in page 77; at a general muſter of the whole iſland in 1667, there appeared to be only 2531 men.

In ſo ſmall a diſtrict as this iſland, divided into ſo many pariſhes, it can hardly be expected that each diviſion ſhould take a different or a very peculiar caſt, as to ſoil and general produce; wherefore obſervation once made, need not be particularly repeated. On the ſouth ſide of the iſland there is ſome good paſture land, but not to be compared with the quantity and quality of that to be met with in the very extenſive range of graſs grounds in Ballaugh, Jurby, Kirk-Bride, Andreas, and Lezayre, on the north ſide.

In ſtrolling over the fields I found the common liquorice root of ſome flavour.

Penſively wandering on its ſandy beach, my eyes were directed toward Ireland, by the ſinking of the golden ſun in the weſtern waves; the horizon was moſt delightfully illuminated—its *ſplendid* rays rather ſolicited than repelled the tender organs of viſion, and harmonized with all nature around me.

"If, however, (ſays Mr. Gilpin) the admirer of nature can turn his amuſements to a higher purpoſe; if its great ſcenes can inſpire him with religious awe; or its tranquil ſcenes with that complacency of mind which is ſo nearly allied to benevolence, it is ſo much the better."

Mrs.

Mrs. B. my fellow-traveller, had juſt ſailed hence for that country—as her hiſtory is melancholy, but intereſting, I will here introduce it briefly.

In the veſſel which conveyed me to the iſland was a modeſt, pleaſing lady; handſome; rather young, but ſomething wild in her aſpect; ſorrow, it was plain, had made its inroads deep in her mind; though the plumpneſs of a beautifully cinctured ſkin had not ſympathized with it. The winds put us back; politeneſs naturally induced me to accompany her to the inn, and then a ſhort ſtay brought us to converſe on perſonal topics. Alone, unattended, without any thing but an extra chemiſe and a pair of ſtockings—my compaſſion was induced to preſs an explanation for ſo hazardous and unpleaſant a ſituation. I was then informed that ſhe had wandered from London, ſome hundred miles to the diſtant port we then were at; that ſhe had no other object but to ſeek a more hoſpitable ſhore, and unknown, wander amongſt its rocks; that the artifices of her relations had ſecluded her from the world, for the ſake of her property, and had brought her to a lunatic aſylum in town, from whence ſhe juſt then had eſcaped, and wandering over fields and roads, had at length followed the one, which had brought her to that place.

Her conduct was modeſt and decent; and commanded reſpect; her mind was much hurt, but her perſon lovely, even in grief—

" The hues of bliſs more brightly glow,
" Chaſtis'd by ſabler tints of woe;
" And, blended, form with artful ſtrife,
" The ſtrength and harmony of life." GRAY.

She gave me her addreſs ere I parted with her, and in return I wrote mine in her pocket-book.—In the courſe of the voyage, which we reſumed, we each (for ſeveral ladies were on

on board) produced our mental food, and alternately read, told riddles, ſung, or chatted. Her ſtock, I recollect, was but ſcanty, 'The Economy of Human Life;' and, on a Card, ſome curious ideas, neatly printed, 'on the Dignity 'of the ſoul, ariſing from its Immortality,' which from their ſingularity I here tranſcribe.

"The eternal ſalvation of one ſoul is of greater importance, and big with greater events, than the temporal ſalvation of a whole kingdom, though it were for the ſpace of ten thouſand ages; becauſe there will come up a point, an inſtant in eternity, when that one ſoul ſhall have exiſted as many ages, as all the individuals of a whole kingdom, ranged in cloſe ſucceſſion, will, in the whole, have exiſted in the ſpace of ten thouſand ages; therefore one ſoul is capable of a larger ſhare of happineſs or miſery, throughout an endleſs eternity, (for that will ſtill be before it) more than a whole kingdom is capable of in ten thouſand ages. R. P. 1797."

I bluſh to ſay I was riſibly inclined, on hearing theſe poſitions, but I checked myſelf, and diſcovered more force in them than the apparently confuſed ſtyle ſeemed to indicate.

When landed, unintroduced, and alone, ſhe wandered for ſome weeks, unimpeachable in her conduct, exciting in ſome alternate compaſſion, and ſuſpicion—till, tired with impertinent jealouſies, ſhe embarked for Ireland; ſince which, I have learnt nothing more of this unfortunate ſolitary being; with whoſe fate I ſympathize, and ſend to heaven a fervent wiſh for her future protection and happineſs.

I could only weep over her diſtreſſes, for, alas! my circumſtances are not ſo often in union with my feelings as I could wiſh:—But, "*God tempers the wind to the ſhorn lamb*;" and ſome *kind angel* will, I hope, protect her.*

* This formed part of an eſſay, No. 28, in a periodical work, intitled the "Scribbler," printed in "the Saliſbury Newſpaper," 1797,

KIRK MICHAEL.

This pariſh has one village of its name, through which the great road paſſes from Peel to Ramſay, which has an excellent inn; but it is moſt diſtinguiſhed for its being the reſidence of the biſhop: Biſhop's-Court is on the road ſide, about one mile from the village. His Lordſhip's domain is extenſive, between 300 and 400 acres. The houſe has been modernized by the preſent biſhop, who has expended much money to render it comfortable. Though not very ſtriking in appearance, it poſſeſſes every deſirable appendage; the garden and walks are pleaſing, and the detached offices convenient; a corn-mill ſerves the family, and the tenants around. There is a ſmall chapel annexed to the houſe,* which has a large ſilver flagon, value about 20l. given in the

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under the ſignature of Eugenius, which alſo diſtinguiſhed my other papers in that claſſical ſeries.

* A convocation of the biſhop and clergy of the dioceſe is, by the ſtatute of 1704, ordered to be held yearly at the Biſhop's chapel, on Thurſday in Whitſun week, if his Lordſhip be in the iſland, or as ſoon as convenient after his return.

See Stat. Laws, p. 121, 8vo. 1797.

In a late novel we have this deſcription of the Biſhop's houſe, which, however, is too highly coloured: "At length we reached a row of venerable trees leading to the Biſhop's-Palace, which is a ſtately edifice, and commands from one part a picturesque view of great extent and beauty. Its lofty walls are richly clothed with the choiceſt fruit trees, in their moſt luxuriant ſtate; with a grotto, caſcade, and beautiful flower garden, ſurrounded by an extenſive moat, which, while it renders the breezes cool and refreſhing, adds to the beauty of the enchanting ſcene; there is likewiſe a beautiful pavillion, with a ſmall lawn fringed with plantations. Here we ſpent a moſt delightful hour, in all the ſweets of rural innocence which ſuch a delightful ſituation could inſpire, and departed with the utmoſt regret."——Clara Lenox, vol. ii. p. 86.

laſt

laſt century by Dr. Thurſcroſs, prebendary of York, for the uſe of the Biſhop's chapel ſucceſſively, until Peel cathedral ſhould be in a condition to receive it.

In a ſpot not particularly diſtinguiſhed either for good ſoil (being moſtly a light ſand) or for luxuriancy of verdure, the umbrageous ſhades and pleaſant walks around the palace receive a double effect, which is farther enhanced by the hoſpitality of its owners.

Under the biſhop are an archdeacon, two vicars-general, and an epiſcopal regiſter; who with the prelate compoſe the Conſiſtory Court.

The arms of the biſhoprick are, on three aſcents the Virgin Mary, her arms extended between two pillars; on the dexter, a church; in baſe, the ancient arms of Man.

In the grounds are two poſts, erected in 1760 by the then biſhop, to commemorate the action of *Thurot* off this coaſt; the biſhop having thence ſeen the conteſt, placed theſe to ſhew in what direction off ſhore it took place.

Two prints, 24 by 15, of this celebrated action, were painted by R. Wright, and engraved by Millar and Goldar, repreſenting the action, and the ſhips in Ramſay bay afterwards. The one dedicated to Capt. Elliot, the other to the merchants of Liverpool. Capt. Elliot gained a complete victory; and Thurot, the French Admiral, was killed in the action: his ſhip, of 32 guns and 220 men, taking Thurot's, of 50 guns and 600 men; this ſhip was 176 feet in length. Capt. Clements, in the Pallas of 36 guns, took the La Terpſichore, Capt. Defravendois, of 26 guns. And Capt. Loggie, in the Brilliant of 36 guns, took La Blonde, Capt. Kayce, of 36 guns and 400 men. Thurot's body was thrown overboard, probably by his own order, and ſometime afterwards was ſuppoſed to have floated aſhore on the coaſt of Scotland, and was privately interred there.

The ſea bounds this pariſh on the weſt; Ballaugh on the north-eaſt; Braddon on the eaſt; and German on the ſouth-weſt.

Kirk Michael is ſix miles from Peel the coaſt road, but near eleven the beſt road. The pleaſant village of Glenwillian is only a few minutes walk from the inn.

In this, as in almoſt every pariſh, the veſtiges of the Druids, the Danes, &c. are obſervable.

It has ſlate and ſtone quarries. The Gill of Lunnon is pleaſing; and a caſcade on the old Caſtletown road may attract notice as you paſs it. It is about one mile and a half from Kirk Michael.

The coaſt ſupplies *laver*, which they term *ſluggane*; and another ſea weed in uſe is called *dulliſh*, ſomewhat of the like kind; *ſamphire* is alſo plenty, but whether of the rock or the golden ſort, I had no means of informing myſelf.

Within theſe laſt two years, the ſand bank has ſuffered conſiderably from the incroachments of the high tides.

It has three creeks; Glentrunk, Glenwillian, and Glenbelagawn.

There are no records to prove when the church was built. It is 60 feet by 16, with a ſide-aiſle 22 feet long; neat within, and having only one inſcription in the chancel, to M. Chriſtian Norris, and her five children, 6th of July, 1695. The ſchool-houſe is 28 feet by 12.

The regiſter begins in 1611; but is a copy of the original, which, it ſays, "being abuſed in the parliament's time, was forced to be tranſcribed by Mr. Henry Norris, vicar, 1712." Donations to the poor are about 80l. principal. The chalice was given by the late Rev. Dr. Wilſon, to the place of his nativity, 1755.

The vicarage-houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, with improved gardens, and a glebe of about eighteen acres.

In

In the church-yard, on a plain tomb, railed in with iron, is the following inſcription:—"Sleeping in Jeſus: here lieth the body of Thomas Wilſon, D. D. Lord Biſhop of this Iſle, who died March 7th, 1755, aged 93, in the 58th year of his conſecration. This monument was erected by his ſon Thomas Wilſon, D. D. a native of this pariſh, who, in obedience to the expreſs command of his worthy father, declines giving him the character he ſo juſtly deſerved. Let this iſland ſpeak the reſt." On the ſides the ſame repeated.

Alſo, the following inſcriptions on plain tomb-ſtones:

Elizabeth Hyldeſley, alias Stoker, wife of Bp. Hyldeſley, died Feb. 27th, 1763. Mark H. Lord Biſhop, died Dec. 2d, 1772, in the 17th year of his conſecration, aged 74.

Philip Moore, Norway merchant, and citizen of London, died at Biſhop's-court, Dec. 20, 1728, aged 78.

Hic Jacet Rev. Cleve Quayle, eccles. hujus diaconus primordio vitæ ſperabilimus pietatis primitias promittens, Juvenis inſigniter modeſtus et docilis integer vitæ ſceleriſq; purus omnibus carus nobis, cilius Deo aliter viſum ſibi fælicius Xto. quieſcit curia eſpiſcopi ob. Jan. 19, 1751. An. 21 nat. Pater mærens poſuit veniet iterum qui me in lucem reponet dies.

Alſo, a head-ſtone erected by Biſhop Wilſon, for John Riddyard, who died at Biſhop's-court, April 21ſt, 1738, aged 47; whoſe maſter hath here given this teſtimony of his integrity, that in twenty years ſervice he never found cauſe to charge him with eye-ſervice, fraud, or injuſtice.

There are alſo many tombs to the name of Cannell, which is an ancient one in the iſland.

In this church-yard, are alſo buried nineteen perſons between 71 and 80; and eleven between 80 and 90.

Former

Former Vicars.

1670, Sir Hugh Cannell, buried February 25th. Sir Edward Nelſon, buried October 26th, 1685. Rev. Henry Norris, vicar thirty-one years, buried January 25th, 1717. Rev. John Allen, buried July 12th, 1735. Rev. John Woods, vicar-general, removed to German, and buried at Peel, 1739. Rev. Edward Moore, vicar-general, buried 1749. Rev. James Wilks, vicar-general, promoted to Ballaugh in 1772, when the preſent vicar, the Rev. John Crellin, ſucceeded, who is alſo epiſcopal regiſter.

An Extract from the Regiſtry.

"The Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. Thomas Wilſon, Lord Biſhop of Sodor and Man, buried near the eaſt gable of the church, March 11th, 1755. His Lordſhip's grave, agreeably to directions left previous to his death, was made nine feet deep, and walled round with brick.

"This great judge and eminent pattern of primitive chriſtianity, was born December 20th, 1663, at Burton, near Cheſter, in which city he had his ſchool education, and from thence was ſent to the Univerſity at Dublin, where he took the degree of B. A.; and in 1686, was ordained deacon by the Biſhop of Kildare. He continued in Ireland to ſerve the church, till the diſturbance in King James's reign drove him into England, where he became curate to his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Sherlock, rector of Winwick.* After ſome years he was tutor to Lord Strange, ſon of the Earl of Derby; and afterwards was promoted by the ſaid Earl to the biſhoprick of Sodor and Man.

* Winwick, near Warrington in Lancaſhire, is the richeſt rectory in England, being worth near 3000l. per annum!!! in the gift of the Earl of Derby.

"He

" He was conſecrated by Doctor Sharp, archbiſhop of York, aſſiſted by the Biſhops of Cheſter and Norwich, in the Savoy Church, London, on the 16th of January, 1697, and on the 3d of March following was created D. D. in a full congregation at Oxford. He immediately paſſed over to the Iſle of Man, where he reſided moſtly ever ſince in great reputation and honour for his piety, exemplary life, hoſpitality, and extenſive charity.

" He ſat in this ſee upwards of half a century, and died univerſally lamented, in the 58th year of his conſecration, and 92d of his age."

In addition to what has been noticed in page 114, ſee alſo Dr. Knox's Winter Evenings, vol. i. for an Eſſay on Biſhop Wilſon and his writings. Dr. Knox condemns the Biſhop's zeal for eccleſiaſtical diſcipline as intemperate, and of a ſeverity rather wonderful in a man of his exemplary benevolence.

Offenders of all conditions in his time, who did not ſubmit to church cenſures, were impriſoned or excommunicated, &c. I have already mentioned that at preſent ſpiritual authority is exerciſed with lenity and judgment; though the obliging offenders to convict or acquit themſelves on their own oath, where there is no other evidence, is ſtill practiſed.

Mr. Townley tells us that he found " outſide the churchyard a venerable ſtone, diſplaying, in the rude chiſſel work, the figure of ſome mighty Daniſh chief in complete ſteel. I inſtantly (ſays he) reſcued the warrior from his ignominious concealment, bringing him to a ſafe place, where I could eaſily on my return *take him into my carriage*, and convey him to more reſpectable quarters. It had received ſome little injury. The figure is in complete armour, with a helmet on, and a tremendous broad-ſword, ſuſpended by ſtraps from

from a *ſtudded* belt, to make him invulnerable at all points: his arms uplifted, with the fingers griped in a ſolemn, ſupplicating poſture."

A ſtone croſs in the church-yard has this inſcription—Uleifan funtre gudean nom ilean Reinti crund: ſon sfstr mel muru funtre müs tolirluf cetlan cone in e. Which Mr. Beauford, of Ireland, tranſlates: "*We hope to live through the holy name of God, and by means of the myſterious tree on which his ſon ſuffered an evil death, our ſorrows ſhall be waſhed away.*"

The other Runick* monument before the church-yard, has the following inſcription on its *edges:*

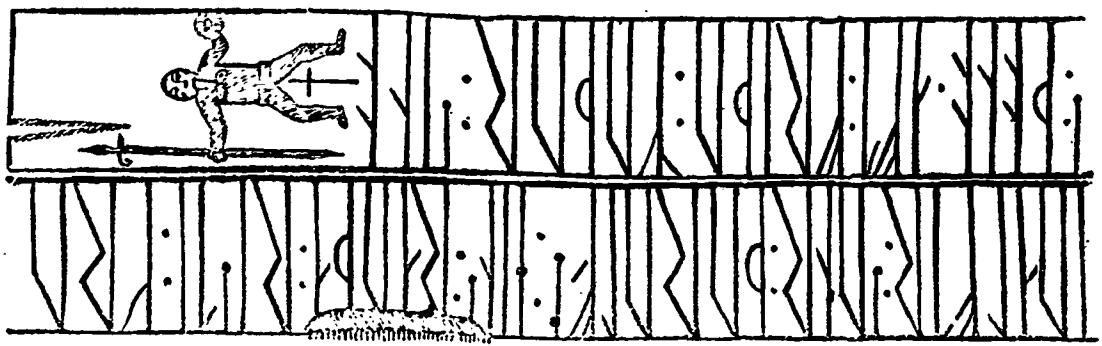
* In the 10th and 11th centuries, the Runick gave way to the Roman character; but is ſaid to be ſtill retained among the mountaineers of one province of Sweden. It is a term generally applied to the language and letters of the ancient Goths, Danes, and other northern nations.——See new edition of Chambers's Dict. which has a column on this word.

Monument

JUALFTR : ! UJNR : THURULF ! : EIN ! : RAUTHA : RI ! TI ! KRU ! :
THONO : AFT : FRITHU : DUTHUR : ! JAO +

THUS TRANSLATED BY SIR JOHN PRESTWICH, BART.

Walter, ſon of Thurulf, a knight right valiant, Lord of Frithu, the Father, Jeſus Chriſt.



Monument in Kirk Michael.

Mr. Beauford reads it—Ivalfir ſunr Dural fas ſins randa riſti crus Aftrinde mudur ſins.

For the ſins of Ivalſir the ſon of Dural, this croſs was erected by his mother Aſtride.

"Who ſhall decide when Doctors diſagree?"

This

This croſs is ornamented with various devices; the inſcriptions are in a mixture of the Teutonic and Celtic languages. It was evidently erected by the Danes during their reſidence here, after their converſion to chriſtianity, ſometime in the 10th or 11th century. At the top of a ſimilar ſtone in Braddon, there were ſome characters which Mr. Beauford did not underſtand.*

" Thus o'er ſome antique ruin, time defac'd,
" The ſons of ſcience oft delight to ſtray,
" To trace the inſcription on the deſert waſte,
" And pierce time's dark veil by its lucid ray.

" But vain the labours of th' enquiring ſage,
" If thence the mind no moral truth ſublimes;
" Nor learns from heroes of a diſtant age,
" To love their virtues, and to ſhun their crimes."

LOVELL.†

This pariſh has ſome ancient barrows; the Karn Viael is compoſed of ſmall ſtones heaped together.

Its mountains are principally,

Slieau Dhoo; i. e. The Black Mountain, from its gloomy or dark appearance.

Slieau ny Fraghane; i. e. The Blay-Berry Mountain, from the abundance of them that grow there.

Yn Vaaiyll; the Engliſh of it uncertain.

Sartall; in Engliſh, *Sartfield*, which is the name of the worſhipful Deemſter Lace's eſtate in Jurby, or St. Patrick's Iſle.

I believe I may alſo add Slieumenagh, and Slieucurn.

* Vide Gough's edit. Camden, vol. iii. p. 704.

† Poems by Lovell and Southey, 8vo. 1795. Dilly.

Cronk-

Cronk-Urley; *i. e.* Mount-Eagle, is a hill in this pariſh, where the legiſlature uſed to meet. In 1422, a court was held on it; in the records it is termed the Hill of Reneurling.

Rye is grown by the vicar; the turnip tillage has been found to anſwer.

" In the north-ſide of the iſland, there have been attempts made in this cultivation. At Biſhop's-Court the ſteward has raiſed large crops of turnips for ſome years paſt, where near forty head of black cattle, and above a hundred ſheep, have been fed for near five months, viz. from October to March, principally upon turnips; but even upon a ſmaller ſcale, ſeveral individuals have raiſed very good crops. Mr. Gelling, rector of Ballaugh, Mr. Regiſter Crellin, and Deemſter Crellin, at Orriſdale, have tried the turnips with great ſucceſs."*

Yew trees, which are ſo generally found in *our* churchyards, are not to be found in thoſe of Man. This tree is thus prettily addreſſed by a late pedeſtrian traveller through Wales:§

——————— Et toi, triſte cyprès,
Fidèle ami des morts protecteur de leur cendres
Ta tige chere au cœur mélancholique et tendre,
Laiſſe la joie au mirthe et la gloire au laurier:
Tu nés point l'arbre heureux de l'amant, du guerrier,
Je le ſais, mais ton deuil compatit à nos peines.

I am not certain whether the extenſive and deep glen, that lies between Kirk Michael and St. John's, is in this

* Manks Mercury, ſignature *Mannan*, 1793.

§ A Tour through part of South-Wales, by a pedeſtrian; with views deſigned and etched by the author, 4to. London, Baylis, 1797. No author's name; but I underſtand they are by Monſ. Penhouet, an ingenious emigrant.

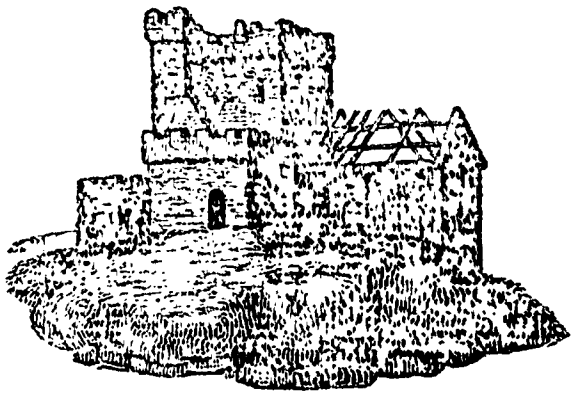
pariſh

pariſh or not; it is a curious ſequeſtered ſpot, and if adorned with trees and cottages, would have a picturesque effect.

In the preſbytery of Lochmaben, in Scotland, is a pariſh of a ſimilar name, for an ingenious account of which, by Rev. Dr. Burgeſs, the miniſter, ſee Sinclair's Statiſtical account of Scotland, vol. i. 8vo. 1791.

That this iſland was once the ſeat of learning, we know from the circumſtance of the early Princes of Scotland ſending hither their ſons for education; and the concurrent teſtimony of the Saxon, Scots, and Iriſh writers, ſhew that it was at that period famous for wiſe and virtuous prelates. Its monks were learned, and in the early liſt of biſhops we notice *natives*; but in the biographical annals, I recollect no particularly eminent Mankſmen that have flouriſhed: nor has traditionary reports left any ſuch on my memory; but to the honour of this pariſh, it may be mentioned, that it gave birth to Dr. Thomas Wilſon.

James Earl of Derby mentions, in a diſcourſe to his ſon, a grand deſign he intended to have executed here, that of eſtabliſhing a Univerſity, but it has not been effected.



The Ruins of Peel Cathedral, 1798.

KIRK GERMAN.

This pariſh includes many important objects, as Peel town and the Caſtle, St. John's Chapel, the ancient Mount of Tynwald, the ruins of St. German's cathedral, &c. It is bounded by Patrick, Marown, Kirk Michael, and the ſea.

Beary is a low mountain, under Greba, in this pariſh. Oppoſite Peel is a ſlate quarry under the hill, called the Horſe. It has quarries of grit and rag ſtone, a flax-mill, five corn-mills, a tuck-mill, a bleaching ground, and a beating engine, for calendering, &c. erected about ſeven years ſince by Mr. Crane, of Ballahawin, and is the only one in the iſland. It is contiguous to St. John's. A river, after a courſe of nine miles, and receiving another ſtream about St. John's, falls into the ſea at Peel.

A peculiar white marl is dug here, in which the ſkeletons of *elks* or *feghs*, have been occaſionally diſcovered.* The

* The fegh is now loſt in Britain, and in Europe, but it is ſubſiſting in the Mooſe of America; it was often hunted in the foreſts of Devon. Branching horns of a moſt enormous ſize have been found in Devonſhire, (and in other parts of England and in Ireland) the relicks of this enormous race of deer.——Polwhele, Hiſt. Views, p. 204.

horns meaſure nine feet from tip to tip; and from the other bones, conjecture is warranted to ſuppoſe the original animal muſt have been ſeventeen feet high. One of theſe horns was politely ſhewn me by the Rev. Mr. Corlett. It is remarkable, theſe bones have been found both in Ireland and here, and reſpectively in a bed of white marl.

By an account taken a few years ago, the number of inhabited houſes in the pariſh were 253, but they are increaſed ſince.

A Census taken in February 1784, *of the Inhabitants of this Parish, Peel-town included, by order of Governor Smith.*

Married couples in Peel -	210	758 ſouls.
Ditto in the pariſh - -	169	
Widowers in Peel - - -	17	
Ditto in the pariſh - - -	13	
Widows in Peel - - - -	76	
Ditto in the pariſh - - -	42	
Adult ſingle men in Peel - -	104	
Ditto in the pariſh - - -	108	
Adult ſingle women in Peel - -	132	
Ditto in the pariſh - - -	145	
Males under ſixteen in Peel - -	192	
Males ditto in the pariſh - -	313	
Females under ſixteen in the pariſh -	364	
Ditto ditto in Peel - - -	207	
	2471	ſouls.

By a Census taken in 1792.

Adults in town and pariſh - -	1659
Non-adults in town and pariſh -	846
Total	2505

Former Vicars.

1741, The Rev. Mr. Curghey. Rev. Mr. Woods, vicar-general. Rev. Mr. Crane. Rev. Mr. Wilks. Rev. Mr. Chriſtian. Rev. Mr. Brew. 1761, Rev. Henry Corlett, the preſent vicar.

Donations to the poor about 10l. per annum.

The vicarage-houſe is inconveniently ſituated two miles from the town. The regiſter begins 1667. The preſent regiſter is kept peculiarly regular and neat.

In Kirk German church-yard, are interred eight perſons between 72 and 80; ſix between 80 and 87; and two of 97 years of age.

The church, in which the ſervice is alternately performed in Manks and Engliſh, is dedicated to St. Peter; is in the form of a croſs, with ſide galleries for the publick ſcholars, and a deep one over the weſt wing. Its length is 27 yards, the croſs 19 yards two feet; before 1766, or thereabouts, Engliſh ſervice was performed only once a month. It is ſituated in Peel town, and is neatly pewed, with carpeting within the communion rails. One of the ancient low arches in the church was removed for the preſent gallery. There are two inſcriptions in the chancel, one to Capt. Syl. Radcliffe, of Knockaloe, buried Dec. 30, 1731, aged 78; and the other to Eliz. Parr, alias Qualtraugh, wife to Capt. Cæſar Parr, buried Feb. 20, 1766, aged 29.—A ſmall ancient font.

Inſcription in the church: John Leece, of Ballaleece, died at Knockaloe in Kirk Patrick, July 5th, 1784, aged 27.

The plate belonging to the communion ſervice is ſix handſome pieces. 1. A flagon, with St. Peter handſomely engraved thereon. 2. A very large chalice, plated, given by Lady Moore. 3. A tall chalice inſcribed, "Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Sti. Germani Peelæ, in inſula Monæ ſacro uſui D.D.D. Suus humilis miniſter Henricus Bridgeman, 1670."

N. B. This

N. B. This belonged to the cathedral. 4. A ſilver cup, inſcribed, "The gift of John Crane, renewed by Captain Philip Cowell." 5. Another cup, ſilver, probably from the old cathedral. 6. A patten, inſcribed, "Ex dono Henrici Bridgeman, Epiſc. Monenſis, Eccles. St. Germani;" with the biſhops arms, ten balls lion paſſant in chief.

The cuſtom-houſe eſtabliſhment at Peel conſiſts of two riding officers, one of whom collects the duties; boatmen, tideſmen, &c.

Peel has two publick breweries, a free grammar-ſchool, a mathematical ſchool, an Engliſh charity-ſchool, and one capital red-herring houſe. It has five fairs, May 1ſt, and 18th; July 5th; Nov. 1ſt, and 18th; at St. John's, one March 28th, and July 26th, held at Peel croſs in the town.

Peel is a pleaſant ſmall town, (formerly called Holm) with a ſafe quay. The ruins of the caſtle are extenſive, and are ſeparated from the town by a narrow channel, which you croſs in a boat in a few minutes; but the way acroſs the iſthmus, or cauſeway, round by the mill, is long and diſagreeable. On the top of the horſe hill is a noble and ſublime view. Its ſurface, when I viſited it (in July) juſt previous to the herring fiſhery, was for acres covered with the wide-ſpread nets of the fiſhermen, in order to prepare them for the enſuing ſeaſon.

The Harbour

Is in a very neglected ſtate; a pier, which was built before 1765, is intirely carried away, and none but very ſmall veſſels can now come in. From its ſituation, if this harbour were repaired, it might be of infinite ſervice to the iſland and the Britiſh trade.

Boats termed *daggans*, which ſail ſwift, attend the fiſhing veſſels to buy fiſh, and then go immediately to the beſt markets

markets in England, Scotland, or Ireland. I ſaw ſeven off Peel in July. A plan of Peel-caſtle, with the harbour and depth of water at ſpring-tides, ſurveyed by R. Wilſon in 1791, is annexed to the Commiſſioners' Report. The river Neb falls into the ſea here. The rocks on the ſhore are romantick, and from their irregular ſhapes, may ſupply the imagination with reſemblances of animated nature. To the northward is a black towering rock called the Stack.

The Bay

Is ſpacious, abounding with fiſh, of which the red cod is an exquiſite delicacy. At the north boundary of Peel bay, are ſeveral groteſque and romantick caverns. The ſouthern extremity of the bay is formed by Peel iſle, an extenſive and lofty rock, encircled by the ſea; on which is the fine ruin of Peel caſtle, and the cathedral of St. German. This ſpot is ſtill fenced round with a wall, &c. beſides which are ſcattered about the ruins of St. Patrick's church, the armoury, the Lord's manſion, and the Epiſcopal palace.

I ſhall proceed to ſpeak on theſe from the beſt information I can procure.

Peel Caſtle

Is ſituated on a ſmall iſland, containing about four or five acres, ſeparated from the main land and town by a narrow channel of the ſea. It was one of the lord's garriſons. It is expreſsly named in the original grant of Henry IV. to the Stanley family, and is frequently mentioned in the acts of Tynwald. The cathedral church of the dioceſe, fallen into dilapidation, ſtands on this iſland. It was dedicated to St. German. Since the reveſtment, more than one biſhop has been inſtalled in the choir, which was the laſt part of the edifice preſerved from decay. The inhabitants of the town

claim a right of interment, and many have been buried within the walls. The eccleſiaſtical priſon is a ſubterraneous vault under the cathedral, but has not been uſed for many years. Since 1765, the officers of the crown have taken poſſeſſion of this iſland, which has been held as a perquiſite by the governor. It was occupied by the high-bailiff of Peel, who uſed it as a ſheep-walk, and annually paid a lamb, or ſome ſmall conſideration, to the governor by way of acknowledgment.

The caſtle was a common priſon for the iſland, and ſundry noble perſons have been here perpetually impriſoned: Elinor Cobham, Dutcheſs of Glouceſter, was perpetually baniſhed in 19 Henry VI. anno 1440. Before this, Thomas Earl of Warwick was impriſoned here by Richard II.

In the Exchequer book for 1583, *the Court* is mentioned to have been held at Holene town, near Peel.

In 1648, a fort was begun to be built near the town of Peel, oppoſite the caſtle, by the advice of Sir Arth. Aſhton, to ſtop any relief that might be brought by boats, in caſe the caſtle ſhould either rebel or be beſieged.

"Peel caſtle (ſays Groſe, Antiq. Eng. vol. iv.) ſtands on a ſmall rocky iſland about 100 yards north of the town. The channel, which divides it from the main land, at high water is very deep; but when the tide is out, is ſcarcely mid-leg deep, being only ſeparated by a little rivulet which runs from Kirk German mountains. The entrance into this iſland is on the ſouth-ſide, where a flight of ſtone ſteps, now nearly demoliſhed, though ſtrongly cramped with iron, come over the rocks to the water's edge; and turning to the left, others lead through a gate-way in the ſide of a ſquare tower into the caſtle. Adjoining to this tower is a ſtrong vaulted guard-room.

. . . "The

" The walls incloſe an irregular polygon, whoſe area contains about two acres. They are flanked with towers, and are remarkably rough, being built with a coarſe grey ſtone, but coigned and faced in many parts with a red grit found in the neighbourhood. It is highly probable this iſland has been fortified in ſome manner ever ſince the churches were built; but the preſent works are ſaid, by Biſhop Wilſon, to have been conſtructed by Thomas Earl of Derby, who firſt encompaſſed it with a wall, probably about the year 1500.

" Here are the remains of two churches, one dedicated to St. Patrick, the era of its erection unknown; the other called St. German's, or the cathedral, conſtructed about the year 1245. It is built in the form of a croſs, with a coarſe grey ſtone; but the angles, window caſes, and arches, are coigned and formed with a ſtone found hereabouts, almoſt as red as brick. This mixture of colours has a pleaſing effect, and gives a richneſs and variety to the building. The cathedral is now extremely ruinous, much of it unroofed, and the remainder ſo much out of repair, that it would not be ſafe for a congregation to aſſemble in it. The eaſtern part of it was [when Mr. Groſe ſaw it] covered and ſhut up, in which were then ſeats and a pulpit; this was the epiſcopal cemetery, and the inhabitants ſtill bury within and about its walls. [*See Vignette.*]

" Beneath the eaſternmoſt part of it is the eccleſiaſtical priſon. The deſcent into this vault is by eighteen ſteps; and the roof is vaulted by thirteen ribs, forming pointed arches, and ſupported by as many ſhort ſemi-hexagonal pilaſters, only twenty-one inches above ground. The bottom of this place is extremely rough; and in the north-weſt corner is a well, or ſpring, which muſt have added greatly to the natural dampneſs of the place, to which there is no other air or light, but what is admitted through a ſmall window at the eaſt end.

" About

"About the middle of the area, a little to the north of the churches of St. Patrick and German, is a ſquare pyramidical mount of earth terminating obtuſely. Each of its ſides faces one of the cardinal points of the compaſs, and meaſures about 70 yards. Time and weather have rounded off its angles; but on a careful obſervation it will be found to have been originally of the figure here deſcribed. For what uſe this mount was intended may not be eaſy to determine. Perhaps from this eminence the commanding officer harangued his garriſon, and diſtributed his orders; or elſe it may have been the burial-place of ſome great perſonage in very early times; tumuli of this kind not being uncommon in the iſland."

On a head-ſtone in the cathedral is an inſcription to the memory of Capt. Anderſon, of the Lark, of Whitehaven, aged 43, who was wrecked near this place with his ſon William, and four men, Feb. 1, 1791. Alſo others to Capt. Murray, Mrs. Jane Wattleworth, Charles Wattleworth, and Mrs. Maddrell.

Among the inſcriptions in the cathedral, was the following ſingular one, on a braſs plate, over the tomb of Biſhop Rutter, written by himſelf; the plate was a few years ſince ſtolen and carried away—it is ſuppoſed by ſome caſual viſitors; ſuch a daring and criminal act ought to meet with a very ſevere puniſhment.

"In hac domo, quam a vermiculis
"Mutuo accepi confratribus meis;
"Sub ſpe reſurrectionis ad Vitam,
"Jacco Sam^l. permiſſione divina
"Epiſcopus hujus Inſulæ: Siſte, lector,
"Vide ac ride, palatium Epiſcopi!
"Ob. 30mo. die Menſis Maii, 1663."

The

The cathedral is about one hundred and ten feet long, and ſeventy feet the croſs.

The Tynwald* mount has a pretty appearance from the road, on the ſide of which it is ſituated, about three miles from Peel, in the way from Douglas. It is here that all the new laws are promulgated annually in great ſtate. It was formerly walled round, with two gates. [See page 144.] It forms a pyramid of three circles, regularly advanced three feet above each other to the top, where there is room enough for the principal officers to ſtand under a canopy. A wide graſs walk joins it to St. John's chapel. The loweſt circle is about eighty yards round; the ſmalleſt about twenty-one feet round. [See the next page.]

St. John's chapel has been lately rebuilt, it is a ſmall neat building in the form of a croſs. It has no pews, being only uſed occaſionally, when the Rev. Mr. Corlett does the duty.

Henry Byron, a man of great prudence and ſeverity, who was Lieut.-Governor in 1428, regulated many publick abuſes in the ſtate, and convened the people at the Tynwald in 1429, when the law for ending controverſies by proweſs was, among other matters, aboliſhed by univerſal conſent. Whether he had obſerved diſcontents in the manner of electing their repreſentatives, or thought it for the honour and intereſt of his Lord to have the ancient legiſlative power reſtored, we know not; but it appears that he called another aſſembly the next year, and ordered ſix men to be choſen out of every ſheading, by the whole body of the people, out of whom he elected four; the ſix ſheadings are therefore repreſented by twenty-four perſons denominated *Keys*.§

* A pariſh in Dumfries bears this name; for an account of which ſee Sir John Sinclair's Statiſtical account of Scotland, vol. i. 8vo.

§ See Letter xii. and Sacheverell's account of Man, 12mo. 1702.

The annexed drawing repreſents the Tynwald Mount, with a horſe lanketted.* The view of the cathedral at the head of this chapter, and of the Fort in the title-page, were drawn by Mr. Haughton, jun. of Liverpool, who was in the iſland when I was there; they are engraved on wood by Anderſon, of London.

It was in this pariſh that I met with Mr. W. R. Holden, of Birmingham, who had been making a tour of the iſland, and with whom I afterwards ſpent many ſocial moments; as alſo with Mr. Carruthers, of Liverpool, with whom I enjoyed ſome pleaſant excurſions, and by whom I was obliged with the ſeveral drawings from whence the engravings are taken.

During my tranſient viſit, the vicar obligingly pointed out every object worthy of notice, and from him, as well as from the clergy in general, I received more politeneſs than perhaps, as an abſolute ſtranger, I had any right to expect.

THE TYNWALD MOUNT.

* See page 52.

KIRK

KIRK PATRICK.

The origin of the name is evidently from St. Patrick, who, though a native of Scotland, was adored here, and whoſe memory the piety and reverence of his countrymen honoured with the conſecration of ſeveral of their churches.*

This pariſh, in the vicinity of Peel, is bounded by German on the N.; by Marown on the N. E.; Malew on the S. W.; and by the Iriſh ſea on the W. It was united to German until 1714; when the ſeparation took place, the preſent church of St. Patrick was built on the ruins of an old Roman-catholick chapel, and has a very neat appearance.

The rivulet that empties itſelf into Peel harbour riſes by different branches in this pariſh; and Glenmoai rivulet falls into the ſea, four miles below Peel, at a creek of that name. Niarble is a creek or inlet in this pariſh.

The mountains are, Dauby, Shlewhallan, part of South Barrule, Kion-flue, and part of Archalogon.

In this pariſh are, a bleaching-houſe and flax-mill belonging to Mr. Thomas Shimmin, and two corn-mills. The roads from Peel to the end of Dauby, and from Mullin-a-chley to Peel, paſs through this pariſh.

The lead mines at Fox-Dale afford rich and abundant ore; they are near South-Barrule, and belong to the Duke of Athol; near them is a beautiful caſcade. Trials have been made for coal, but hitherto without ſucceſs.

There is a bridge of one bold arch over the river, between Peel and Kirk Patrick. The ſoil is a gravelly loam, and pretty fertile; it yields good crops when manured with lime or marl. Red clay marl abounds, but the lime-ſtone and

* Vide Statiſtical account of Scotland, by Sir John Sinclair, vol. xiii. p. 249.

lime

lime are procured from the ſouth-ſide, near Caſtletown. The beſt ſlate quarries in the iſland are in this pariſh; and a good fiſhery on its coaſt for herrings and grey fiſh. The lead mines afford the richeſt lead ore of any in England, but have not lately been wrought. Timber thrives here, of which Ballamoar, and the neighbourhood of the vicarage, afford pleaſing ſpecimens. The pariſh is about two miles broad, and near ten miles in length.

As inſtances of longevity in this pariſh, the preſent vicar buried in *one day*, a man and his wife, who had been three years married, one was 99 and the other 97 years of age.

Here, in one year, alſo were buried five perſons, the youngeſt of whom was 85 years of age.

The barony of Bangor and Sabal, ſituated in this pariſh, conſiſts of ſix computed, and ſeven real quarterlands. His Grace the Duke of Athol has a grant of this barony for a term of years from the crown, fourteen of which (1797) are unexpired.

The former vicars, as far as I can aſcertain, were, the Rev. Matthias Curghey; the Rev. Robt. Radcliffe, collated in 1729, vicar-general; and the preſent Rev. Evan Chriſtian, who is vicar-general, collated Oct. 18, 1769.* The vicarage-houſe is pleaſantly emboſomed in trees, three-quarters of a mile from the church, near Ballamoar, which is the grove of the iſland.

In Kirk Patrick church-yard, are interred ſeveral perſons of the ages of 71, 73, 76, 78, 80, 87, and 90 years.

The church is a neat modern building, 25 yards long and 19 feet broad, having a wing with a pewed gallery over it, 28 feet deep; the ceiling coved, and two handſome ſeats in the chancel, in which the interment of the dead was forbidden by Biſhop Wilſon.

* The office of vicar-general is analogous to that of Chancellor to a Biſhop in England.

This building was erected by the exertions of Biſhop Wilſon in 1710,* when Capt. Silveſter Radcliffe, and his ſon Charles Radcliffe, with the conſent of their reſpective wives, gave part of their eſtate of Knock-aly-Moor, to build the church, church-yard, vicarage-houſe, and garden on; and the pariſhioners each agreed to give every perſonal aſſiſtance. "The church," ſays Biſhop Wilſon, "I conſecrated on St. Peter's day, 1715, built new from the foundation. And beſides my charge, I added 50l. towards bettering the endowment.

"1716, I built (ſays Bp. W.) a new ſchool-houſe at St. Patrick's, and recovered the glebe, which had been leaſed out by Governor Ireland.

"1739, I gave 20l. for a glebe to Kirk Patrick and German. Towards the building and endowing of St. Patrick's new church, the biſhop expended 73l. being arrears of the biſhop's revenue during the vacancy. He alſo gave out of his own private purſe, a pulpit, reading-deſk, clerk's-ſeat, and a pew for the vicars family; as alſo the communion-table, carpet, and rails. And on the day of conſecration 50l. the intereſt for the vicar's perpetual uſe, which, with 72l. given by his Lordſhip afterwards, was laid out on an eſtate in Kirk Patrick called Ballymore, for the perpetual uſe of the vicars of Kirk Patrick and German, &c."

KIRK MAROWN.

This is the only inland pariſh in the iſland. It forms a ſort of baſon, being ſurrounded by hills, and bounded by

* See the particulars in the act of Tynwald, in Stat. Laws, 8vo. 1797, page 140.

Braddon,

Braddon, St. Ann, Malew, Patrick, and German; it is ſix miles from Peel, and five from Douglas.

Glen-daragha ſtream, which riſes in Gharth farm, after a ſhort courſe falls into the Dark river. A ſtratum of marl is obſervable on its banks, but little is dug. On the north-ſide another ſmall ſtream riſes, and runs into the ſame. The former affords trout in plenty.

The barony of St. Trinian's, ſituated in the pariſhes of German and Marown, conſiſts of five quarterlands. This was purchaſed by Mr. Quayle, together with the impropriate tythes of Kirk Marown, in 1763, from the preſent Duke of Athol's father, in virtue of a certain indenture *ſexpartite* of feoffment, and in conjunction with Duke James, for 500l. Manks; and Mr. Quayle holds a court for this barony.

St. Trinian's, a mere ruin, is about 1½ mile from the preſent church, to which was annexed a glebe and church-yard. It is on the road-ſide from Douglas to Peel.

A lead mine, probably a rich one, was once attempted in a valley near Dremelang, but was abandoned.

This pariſh is in the middle ſheading. It may here be neceſſary to ſtate, that with reſpect to its civil concerns the iſland is divided into ſix ſheadings, each of which has its coroner, who, in the nature of a ſheriff, is intruſted with the peace of the diſtrict, ſecures criminals, brings them to juſtice, &c. This coroner has a deputy in each pariſh, termed a lockman.

The *Ruſhen ſheading* contains Kirk Chriſt Ruſhen, Arbory, and Malew.

Middle ſheading, St. Ann, Marown, and Braddon.

Garff ſheading, Maughold, Lonan, and Conchan.

The north diviſion compriſes *Glenfaba ſheading*, containing Patrick and German.

Michael ſheading, Michael, Balaff, and Jurby.

Ayre ſheading, Lezayre, Andreas, and Bride.*

Here are two corn mills and a flax mill. Hazel nuts are found in the bogs; this is ſingular, as very few traces of the hazel are now to be found growing in the iſland.

The mountains are, Archollagan, Greba, Slieuſchiarn, part of Argole on Lord H. Murray's eſtate, Dremelang, and *Lhiaght y Kinry*, i. e. Kinry's Grave, he having periſhed there, through his raſh and imprudent attempt, on a very ſnowy day, to run from Douglas to Biſhop's-court, and back again to Douglas, ſtark naked, for a trifling ſum of money.—N. B. It was on his return from Biſhop's-court that he periſhed, and according to tradition was buried on the ſpot where he died.

Extract from the regiſter, 1703. Baptized Jane the daughter of John Quillian, and Jane Brew his wife, who was 48 years of age; and twenty years and a half married, when ſhe bare this her firſt child, who was baptized Jan. 17th, 1703.

1667, A child of John Lace was baptized by Edward Brew, clerk, in the abſence of the miniſter, and upon neceſſity.—1662, Several buried by the clerk.

Lay baptiſms we find to have been permitted in England, by the prayer-books of Edward and Elizabeth, in caſes of

* But by an act of Tynwald in 1796, the common law-court, held at one particular time and place, being found inconvenient, the iſland was divided into two diſtricts, for a court to be held in each; and from thence the ſheadings are thus altered:

Patrick, German, and Marown, form Glenfaba ſheading.

Maughold and Lonan, form the Garff ſheading.

Conchan, Braddon, and Santon, the middle ſheading.

The northern diſtrict compriſes Michael, Ayre, and Garff ſheadings, the court for which is held at Ramſay.

The ſouthern diſtrict compriſes Glenfaba, middle, and Ruſhen ſheadings, the court held at Caſtletown.

danger,

danger, on the ſuppoſed impoſſibility of ſalvation without baptiſm; but when they had clearer notions of the ſacraments, it was reſolved, in convocation 1575, that even private baptiſm, in caſe of neceſſity, was only to be adminiſtered by a lawful miniſter. Encyc. Brit.

In 1667, on the 13th of July, herrings were ſo plenty, that they ſold for 6d. a maze of 500.

The vicarage houſe is in ruins near the church. The glebe about three acres; but little wheat is grown. The donations to the poor are about 100l. principal.

Former Vicars. In 1679, the Rev. Robert Fletcher. William Bridſon. Robert Radcliffe, curate. Matthias Curghey. Philip Moore, curate. Tho. Chriſtian. John Chriſtian, his ſon. Rev. Thomas Chriſtian, his ſon, the preſent vicar; the duty done by the Rev. John Bridſon.

In the Church

Is a paten of ſilver, inſcribed "Eccleſiæ St. Runii Mannenſis ſacrum, 1759. The gift of the Rev. John Chriſtian, vicar. Cup dated 1705."

The font is very large, evidently intended to immerſe children in, of a ſtone not found in the iſland. Part of the porch was brought from St. Trinian's ruins. A handſome pulpit, with the legs of Man over it.

A ſtone to the memory of Henry, ſon of John Clucas, of Balla Nicholas, "a virtuous and notable youth, academick ſtudent," died June 23, 1732, aged 23 years.

The church meaſures 60 feet by 18.

In the Church-yard.

A tomb in memory of the Rev. John Chriſtian, of Ballnekilley, vicar of this pariſh 26 years, buried Sept. 29th, 1779, aged 51. The Rev. John Chriſtian, vicar, who died Nov. 19, 1777, aged 47.

Francis

Francis Blackmore, of Ireland, buried Sept. 25, 1734, aged 65. His ſon Simon directed theſe lines to be added:

" Stop, traveller, I pray; but then take heed,
" You judge not hard of him, when this you read.
" No debts, no laws, obliged him to fly
" From the dear land of his nativity;
" But worn with cares, he choſe this place to end
" His days in peace, and make his God his friend."

The ages of 75, 76, 79, 80, and 88, occur.

Kirk Patrick abounds in fine ſheep paſturage, and Marown has a long extended ſwampy vale, which, if drained, might form the beſt land in the iſland.

KIRK BRADDON.

This pariſh contains the town of Douglas,* the chief port; and beſides the pariſh church, contains two chapels, one dedicated to St. George, the other to St. Matthew.

There are five principal bridges, and one or two ſmaller ones in the pariſh. The two principal ſtreams join before they reach Douglas, one called Awin-Glaſs, the other Awin-dooh, or the black river; from hence Douglas. The name of Braddon was probably from Brandinus, the Biſhop; ſome have ſuppoſed it from Braddon, a ſalmon, from their being caught in the river.

The bay, in the form of a creſcent, extends for three miles from Clayhead to Douglas promontory. It is an

* There is a village in Lanerkſhire in Scotland, of the name of Douglas, which has about 700 inhabitants, and ſome ſmall manufactures of cotton. Heron's Scot. deſcribed, 12mo. 1797.

aſylum

aſylum from the tempeſts of the north-weſt and ſouth, but to the ſtorms of the eaſt it is greatly expoſed. Both points preſent a dangerous and rocky ſhore.

A variety of fiſh is here caught in great abundance. The cod are fine, the ſalmon ſmall, but good, and plentiful in July, Aug. and Sept. A plan of Douglas harbour, taken in 1791, is annexed to the Commiſſioners' Report. Gobbock, or dog-fiſh, is plenty, and eaten by the lower claſſes.

A ſpa was diſcovered at Ballabrooi, but becauſe of the inconvenience ariſing from the reſort of company, it was blocked up.

The pariſh church is moſt pleaſantly ſurrounded by trees, about two miles from the town, by the road-ſide leading to Peel, which, as well as Caſtletown, is about ten miles from Douglas. The roads are good; on the latter mile-ſtones are placed, the only road ſo adorned.

The vicarage-houſe was originally cloſe by the church; but on account of ſome diſputes, an act of Tynwald paſſed, about 1742, which exchanged it for the ground on which the preſent houſe is erected, about three-quarters of a mile from the church. It has two ſmall fields, glebe land, near it; but ſeveral acres were purchaſed and annexed by Biſhop Wilſon, which pay a quit-rent and other ſervices to the lord.

The church was rebuilt in 1773, it has a ſquare tower and two ſmall bells; they baptize and bury in St. George's chapel, and alſo marry by ſpecial licence. Braddon church is neatly pewed, twenty-ſeven yards long, by ſeven broad.

"Rendered, (ſays Biſhop Wilſon) flagged, and put a new eaſt window to the chancel, 1704. 1705, I gave ſix pounds to Kirk Braddon vicarage-houſe. 1741, I gave 15l. towards building a new houſe for the vicarage. 1739, I gave 20l. towards buying a glebe to Kirk Braddon, with 35l. of Mr. Thompſon's."

In

In Braddon church-yard are buried ſeveral perſons between 80 and 96 years old.

On the Edge of a Stone-cross at Kirk Braddon.

Durlifr nſaci riſti crus dono Aftfiac ſunfin frudur ſun Safrſag.

For Admiral Durlif, this croſs was erected by the ſon of his brother, the ſon of Safrſag.

In the Church—Inscriptions.

1788, John Gelling, of Camlock, died Jan. 3, aged 86.

1785, Catharine, his wife, died Nov. 28th, aged 81.

In the Chancel.

1733, Johannes Curphey, died Oct. 6, vicar, and vicar-general, aged 76.

1700, Thomas Lowcay, died June 24th, aged 72.

1770, Lieut. Halley Borwick, commander of the cutter Cholmondeley, died April 23d, aged 56.

1741, John Corris, of Douglas, 17th of May, (under the chancel door) aged 69.

In the Church-yard.

I had no opportunity of taking the inſcriptions in Braddon church-yard, but a particular friend favoured me with theſe.

" John Tiefin, of Great Clifton in Cumberland. Inſigni pietate puer, genio felici, et pro ætat. ling. Lat. Græc. doctus filio privigno poſuit, P. Moore."

" H. S. E. Edward Arthur æt. 13. ob. 1754. Reader! art thou a parent? Let thy heart ſympathiſe with parents, and feel with them for the loſs of an only child—but wouldſt thou know thy duty, and revere the ways of Providence in ſuch diſpenſations, read and conſider the ſacred page of Wiſ-

dom,

dom, (chap. iv. 7—14.) Go thy ways, be ſilent, learn ſubmiſſion, and adore thy Maker. Parentes mœſti poſuere."

"Here lies interred, the Rev. P. Moore, forty years chaplain and ſchoolmaſter in this pariſh; ob. 1783, æt. 77. Sis tu ſemper felix &c. (obliterated.)

"For ever may that man be bleſt
"Who never will theſe bones moleſt,
"But here for ever let them reſt:
"Till fire conſume this earthly ball,
"And Chriſt ſhall come to judge us all!!!"

Vicars. In 1733, the Rev. John Curghey, vicar-general. John Coſnaghan, vicar-general. Joſeph Coſnaghan, his ſon. Thomas W. J. Woods. Julius Coſnaghan. John Moore. 1792, the Rev. Robert Quayle, the preſent vicar.

Donations about 80l. principal to the poor.

For the returns of the number of inhabitants in Kirk Braddon and Douglas, ſee page 77.

St. Matthew's chapel, which is in the town, has a clock. In 1708, Biſhop Wilſon conſecrated this chapel at Douglas, to which he was a conſiderable benefactor. "Sept. 21, 1708, I contributed (ſays Biſhop Wilſon) 10l. and begged 60l. more towards the building of it." It is ſmall; has one monument on a marble in the chancel, "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Philip Moore, rector of Kirk Bride, and officiating miniſter of the chapel of Douglas. His education was completed under the auſpices of the good Biſhop Wilſon, and he made a grateful return for this ſingular advantage, by contributing to the virtuous inſtruction of youth, being above forty years maſter of Douglas ſchool. He was likewiſe principally concerned in reviſing the memorable tranſlation of the ſacred ſcriptures into the Manks language, for which, by his learning, he was eminently qualified. He

was

was born at Douglas, Sept. 5, 1705, and died there Jan. 22, 1783. This monument was erected, as a teſtimony of friendly eſteem, at the expence of the Rev. Thomas Wilſon, D. D. ſon of the Biſhop, &c."

Former Chaplains. The Rev. Mr. Moore, and the Rev. Mr. Quayle; the Rev. Mr. Stowell is the preſent chaplain, and maſter of the grammar-ſchool; the donations to which are, a houſe, and about 25l. per annum.

On an eminence, weſt of Douglas, is St. George's chapel, a large elegant modern building, erected a few years ſince by ſubſcription;* it has ſpacious pews and galleries, and a handſome organ. The Rev. Mr. Chriſtian is the officiating miniſter for the Rev. Mr. Quayle, late vicar of Kirk Oncan.

All the tomb-ſtones here are of a recent date; among thoſe to ſtrangers, I obſerved Duncan Robertſon, eſq; town-major of Hull, who died March 30, 1793, aged 50. Wm. Powel Buck, of Norwich, April 18, 1793, aged 28. John Nichols, of Carmarthen, Aug. 16, 1795, aged 26. James Drake, of Loughin Iſle, Ireland, Dec. 2d, 1795, aged 54. Joſeph Shaw, of Huddersfield, Yorkſhire, May 29, 1796, aged 47. Alexander Stuart, ſon of Daniel and Mary Stuart, of Perthſhire, aged 10, Oct. 28, 1796.

Douglas contains about 900 houſes, and is a neat pleaſant town, the buildings lofty, but the ſtreets narrow and cloſe.

The following is its cuſtom-houſe eſtabliſhment. A receiver and deputy-receiver general, collector and clerk, comptroller, ſearcher, warehouſe-keeper, comptroller of ditto, riding-officer, port-gauger, tideſmen, boatmen, &c.

Coarſe paper is manufactured in the pariſh; and Douglas has ſnuff and tobacco factories, and a linen manufactory by

* The funds were lodged with Biſhop Maſon, who dying inſolvent, the perſons employed in the building have never been paid.

Meſſrs. Moore, on an extenſive ſcale, from the heckling to the piece; but it is bleached in England. The quality of theſe goods, which I examined, are particularly ſtout and ſtrong, as well as fine. On ſome rocks near the mouth of the harbour is an ancient fort, now uſed as a temporary priſon.

It has publick breweries, tan-yards, &c. and, as inſtances of its progreſs in refinement, a circulating library, a theatre, ſeveral billiard-tables, aſſemblies, and races. Well might Mona's bard exclaim,

" O Luxury! whom Eaſtern Kings revere,
" Doſt thou maintain a little empire here?
" Could not whole kingdoms thy deſires allay,
" But muſt poor ſimple *Douglas* be thy prey?
" Ah! ſee what deſolation thou haſt ſpread,
" Young induſtry is ſick, and virtue dead;
" While pride and pomp ſo abſolute are grown,
" That friendleſs modeſty's kick'd out of town."

In purſuing theſe parochial ſketches, the reader will doubtleſs have obſerved that he has met with no publick aſylums for diſtreſs of any kind; the poor have no houſe to ſhelter them in age; the ſick have no hoſpitals; the poor married woman no tender nurſes and doctors gratis, to relieve the pains of nature's trying moments; nor has the unfortunate ſingle woman the cup of ſalvation and comfort held out to her when loſt or betrayed by unguarded conduct: yet I am happy to obſerve that at Douglas and at Ramſay, there are clubs for mutual benefit.* The former, which was eſtabliſhed in 1790, had, in 1798, a clear capital of more than 22cl. The females have no ſociety of this kind.

* " Friendly ſocieties eſtabliſh this great truth, of infinite national importance, that the people in general are competent *to their own maintenance*; the nation no doubt has ſaved millions, by theſe beneficial

Douglas ſands afford a fine ride, extending near two miles, terminated by romantick rocks, down which, in the winter, run two beautiful caſcades; the ſea water is peculiarly clear, and the ſhore adapted for bathing machines: the view of the bay is delightful, and the ſwelling ſails that ſo often ſolicit attention, break the fatigue which the eye would otherwiſe feel from the vaſt expanſe of water.

Here are five herring-houſes; one of theſe I was informed coſt 1200l.

"The herring fiſhery (ſays Mr. Aſhe) is a fountain from whence flows great publick benefit and private good; in its ſeaſon its novelty inſpires ſenſations of aſtoniſhment and delight: the boundleſs ocean, on which is diſplayed the beauteous fleet, compoſed of 500 ſail, ſome ſteering north, others ſouth, eaſt, and weſt, all in ſearch of the finny tribe, the ſea heaving gently its majeſtick boſom, as if proud of its burthen, and willing to exhibit Mona's induſtrious ſons to her view, and to catch the radiance of the ſetting ſun, which gilds each ſail with varied colours; ſuch is the evening progreſs of the fleet which the gentle breeze imperceptibly ſteals from the ſight, and nothing is heard but the ſoft murmurs of mirth, the furling of the ſails, or movement of the oars. To thoſe who are in the boats, the ſea appears a liquid fire, cauſed from darkneſs, or the effect of night upon the brilliant particles which compoſe the ſcales on the fiſh that float in immenſe bodies for miles around. As the nets are drawn full, each heart increaſes in happineſs, and the riſing ſun from the eaſt illumines the way into Douglas harbour, which is

neficial inſtitutions. And it is the opinion of Sir F. M. Eden, that they ought to be encouraged ſo as to render them univerſal throughout the kingdom." See Sir F. M. Eden, on the ſtate of the Poor, 3 vols. 4to. preface, and p. 590 of vol. i. 1797.

ſoon filled by the native boats and veſſels that come to purchaſe from all quarters, diſplaying their country's colours, and partaking of the general joy which a good fiſhing diffuſes throughout the land. The natives, upon laying up a ſufficient ſtock for themſelves, diſpoſe of the remainder, and rich Italy and proud Spain become indebted to the induſtry of Mankſmen, for the means of exiſtence for a particular period of the year."

The naval power of this iſland was formerly greater than it is at preſent; for hiſtory informs us, that the Manks, under Godred Crownan, made great conqueſts in Ireland; and were too hard for the Scots at ſea, and forced them to ſubmit to a peace on diſhonourable terms. In 1205, Reginald king of Man ſailed to Ireland with John de Courcy, who married his ſiſter, with a fleet of 100 ſail. And when they ſubmitted to Alexander III. of Scotland, they undertook to aſſiſt him, when required, with ten veſſels armed with 500 men, which were ſtout ſhips at that period.

A very handſome new pier and light-houſe are building by Mr. Stuart, the architect of the new and elegant church at Shrewſbury, &c.

In 1787, eighty-four yards of the loweſt end of the old pier, with a light-houſe thereon, was deſtroyed by a violent gale of wind. At low water this harbour is entirely dry, and reckoned the beſt dry harbour in St. George's channel. It is a harbour of refuge in hard gales of wind for veſſels of 500 tons downward.

Mr. Nicholas Chriſtian is of opinion, that if a new pier were carried twenty yards farther into the ſea than the old, it would afford refuge for ſmall veſſels of fifty or ſixty tons burthen in ballaſt, and veſſels of twenty tons laded, at low water; and at half tide for veſſels in ballaſt of ſixty or ſeventy tons, and for laden veſſels of fifty tons burthen, if in neap tides.

tides. The former light-houſe was a brick building, between thirty and forty feet high, lighted each night by ſeven or eight half-pound candles, with a tin circular reflector behind them of about eight feet diameter, and could be ſeen at four or five leagues diſtance. The ſketch of the new one in plate 3d, was drawn from memory by Mr. Carruthers, whoſe abilities in portrait and general painting do him great credit.

Mr. Vaſs, in 1790, by order of the Treaſury board, ſurveyed the harbour of Douglas, and gave in two plans; one for repairing the old pier, the eſtimate 2600l. but which, if it had been done, could not have been depended on; the other, to make a good and complete new pier, the eſtimate of which was 15,200l.

Government made a grant for this purpoſe, but the ſum being inadequate, in 1797 a further ſum of 700cl. was granted, by government, to the Duke of Athol, for the completion of the pier, repairing the harbour, &c. And the ſum of 3500l. to be expended on other publick buildings.*

The firſt ſtone of the new pier of Douglas, was laid on the 24th of July, 1793, by the Moſt Noble John Duke of Athol. This new pier is nearly finiſhed, and will be a delightful promenade and look-out, and with its pleaſant quay, the riſing grounds oppoſite, the view of Mr. Whalley's houſe, battery, &c. and the walk to the Nunnery and places adjacent, will all conſpire to pleaſe the ſtranger; and the continual influx of company will always render it lively and intereſting.

* Voted by the Committee of Supply for 1798.

Happineſs

Happineſs is, however, not even here unqualified, for, as we highly eſtimate the *Churchill* of Mona,* we are conſtrained to credit his muſe, though it informs us that, alas!

" Douglas, the ſeat of ſcandal—nurſe of pride—
" To ignorance by laſting ties allied;
" With ſelf-tormenting ſpleen, and envious ſtrife,
" Sours her own cup, and blaſts the joys of life.
" Let not the peaceful ſtranger hope to find
" An Eden here, and ſaints of human kind;
" No ſooner is he landed on the quay,
" Than vigilant detraction graſps her prey;
" And though his kinder fates protect his life,
" His fortune ſuffers—or his faithful wife."
* * * * * * * *
" Oh! learn to live, let pride and ſcandal die,
" Let envy make her exit with a ſigh—
" Why does detraction through the country roam?
" Why do you ſtill forget you're all at home?"

Douglas market is well ſupplied, but proviſions are comparatively dear. It has two fairs in May, and one in November, and is the chief place of trade in the iſland.

The packet with the mail from England, is due from Whitehaven after Monday evenings, and on its arrival at Douglas, ſtays there three days and then returns.

The Rev. Mr. Stowell, of Douglas, has a curious antique ſmall painting of our Saviour, with this inſcription; " THIS PRESENT FIGURE IS A SIMILITUDE OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, IMPRINTED IN AMERALD BY THE PREDESCESORS OF THE GREATE TURKE, AND

* See the Retroſpect, the Sallad, &c. poems in 4to. and 12mo. by this gentleman, no leſs diſtinguiſhed by his poetical genius, than his modeſt worth and amiable deportment in private life.

SENT

SENT TO THE POPE INOCENTE THE EIGH FOR THIS CAUSE FOR A TOKEN TO REDEME HIS BROTHER YT. WAS TAKEN PRISNOR." Painted on board.

Mr. Moore has a variety of curioſities, which he very readily and politely ſhews to ſtrangers.

At Braddon church I was witneſs to the funeral of a mother, borne by her ſons; the ſervice was performed in the Manks language, and the corps uſhered in by a pſalm; when in the church the four ſons knelt in the attitude of prayer over the coffin, the ſight of which was very affecting.

" Another race the following age ſupplies,
" They fall ſucceſſive, and ſucceſſive riſe."

The Duke of Athol's ſeat* is in the vicinity of Douglas, and Mr. Whalley's beautiful houſe and grounds, which are ſtill in a progreſſive ſtate of improvement, embelliſh Douglas very much; it is part of the Nunnery eſtate.—Of the Nunnery, Major Taubman's, I ſhall leave Clara Lenox§ to ſpeak. " The ſaloon and other apartments are fine, and elegantly finiſhed; at the front of the houſe, towards the town, is a ſpacious ſquare planted round with evergreens, ſilver furze, and the moſt beautiful flowering ſhrubs; the gardens are laid out with great taſte, and adjoining is an excellent hot-houſe or nurſery, ſhrubbery or wilderneſs, the whole being connected with ſurprizing convenience. The

* His Grace's ſeats in Scotland are thus deſcribed by a recent Touriſt. " They are among the fineſt ornaments of Perthſhire. The houſes are ſumptuous and magnificent: the ſurrounding pleaſure grounds are naturally ſo pictureſque and romantick, and are adorned in a taſte ſo ſuitable to their natural character, that to wander over them is ſtill more intereſting to the ſtranger, than to ſurvey the ducal apartments." Heron's Scot. deſcribed, 12mo. 1797.

§ A late novel, 2 vols. 12mo.

Nunnery

Nunnery is univerſally admired for its beautiful proſpect; from the windows up-ſtairs, are pictureſque views of great beauty: near the front of the houſe runs a beautiful river, wandering ſerpentine through the vale, till it meets the harbour; over it is a very handſome bridge, and near it is a newly-erected mill, fertile meadows, beautiful cottages, and a ruinous Gothick bridge, all at ſuch a diſtance as to be pleaſing objects."

The prioreſs of Douglas was anciently a baroneſs of the iſle, held courts in her own name, and poſſeſſed great temporal as well as ſpiritual authority. The ruins of her convent remain.

The old Fort or Round Tower at Douglas* is the only place of confinement for common offences. The inhabitants in turn are ſummoned to keep watch and ward to prevent eſcapes. A proper place of confinement ſhould be among the firſt objects of the new improvements for publick ſafety.

The mountain of Karraghan, in this pariſh, is ſeparated from that of Penny-pot by a pleaſant valley, which is reckoned an excellent ſheep-walk.

The ſpring-tides flow 300 yards above Douglas bridge, and in Nov. 1786, 246 feet of the quay was waſhed away, with the light-houſe, by an eaſterly wind.

* A bridge in ruins croſſes the river at Douglas, having been carried away by a high ſea, acting on ſome floating timber, in Oct. 1796. It was ſingular that a man who was on it, though ſwept away, was yet ſaved by the exertions of the aſtoniſhed ſpectators.

The town is ſupplied with water, drawn in caſks through the ſtreets. In taking a ſpecimen, I found myſelf unable to ſtop the current, the man (at the length of two horſes) did

* See Vignette in the Title-page.

not

not perceive the miſchief, and trembling leſt his long whip and I ſhould be better acquainted, I ſlipped down the firſt avenue, laughing at my folly—

Miſce ſtultitiam, conſiliis brevem.

I ſhall conclude with a ſentence from Goldſmith, though not altogether apropos:

"Innocently to amuſe the imagination in this dream of life, is wiſdom; and nothing is uſeleſs, that by furniſhing us with mental employment, quells, for a while, thoſe ſtronger appetites which lead to evil."

KIRK ONCAN.

SINCE the great decreaſe in the value of money, a retroſpective view of any remote period, relative to the prices of *proviſion* and *labour*, becomes not only an object of curioſity, but a ſpeculation of importance, as it at all times materially affects the happineſs of the majority of the people. Before then I ſpeak of the pariſh immediately under review, I ſhall digreſs a moment to wander through the old Manks ſtatutes, to learn, as far as I can, how theſe were eſtimated in the infancy of ſociety.

I find by an act of Tynwald, 1430, it is enacted that the Lord be victualled when he is in the iſland, at the following prices: "a cow, or beef, price 4s. at two head courts in the year, of every ſheading, two martes, (bullocks) the price of every marte 3s. 4d.; and when the Lieutenant is here, a marte every week, with other victuals; *i. e.* the price of a marte 4s. a mutton 6d. a pork 4d. a lamb 1d. a kid ½d. a pig 1d. a gooſe ½d. from Eaſter to Midſummer, and this by uſe and cuſtom."

By

By a ſtatute of 1758, the loſs of ſheep by dogs, incurs a payment of 5s. for a mutton; 4s. for a ſheep; and a yearling, and a lamb, at 3s. ſeverally; and the dogs to be hung.

By an act of Tynwald, in 1609, the wages of a ploughman per year, were fixed at 13s. 4d.; every driver, 10s.; every horſeman, 8s.; and every woman-ſervant, as ſhe ſhall be thought to deſerve by the deemſters and jury. Every head taylor, per day, with meat and drink, 4d. and not above; and every apprentice taylor, with meat and drink, 2d. and not above. And if any refuſe to work at theſe rates, they are to be "put to be a ſervant."*

"Weavers for every yard of woollen cloth for blanket, ſufficiently wrought, ½d.; for every four great hundred breadth of keare, ¾d.; for every yard of medlie, 1¼d. being five hundred, which is for every great hundred one farthing.

"Linen webſters to be paid according to old cuſtom, as the yarn ſhall be in ſmallneſs or greatneſs.

"Every walker or fuller, for every yarn fulled, ½d. of the great hundred; keare cloth, ¾d.; medlie, 1½d.; white cloth, 1d.

"Every maſon, carpenter, hooper, ſlater, thatcher, (thatching after the Engliſh faſhion) and joiner, to have, with meat and drink, 4d. per day, and not above, being ſufficient workmen. Blackſmith, for laying of every coulter, 1d.; for making, 2d.; for every new ſock, 2d.; for making and lay-

* The 5th Eliz. alſo empowered the juſtices in England to rate the wages of artificers, handicraftſmen, huſbandmen, *and other labourers whoſe wages had, in times paſt, been rated.* King James's firſt parliament appears to have been guided (ſays Sir F. M. Eden) by the ſame ſhort-ſighted policy, which influenced former legiſlatures to attempt the difficult, though ſpecious, taſk of regulating the wages of induſtry.

See "State of the Poor," vol. 1ſt and 3d. 4to. 1797.

ing

'ing of every wing, ½d. No perſon to give more under pain of forfeiting the whole wages, or day's work."

In 1664, and 1665, &c. acts were made reſpecting ſervants hire, warning, diet, leaving the iſland, or being ſent out without licence, &c. which is henceforth reſtricted.

In 1667, an act paſſed on the ſubject of ſervants, ſaying, that notwithſtanding the act of 1609 reſtricting wages, "at which time the farmers were of better ability than of late time, ſince the enhancing of the wages, to pay the ſame by the rate aforeſaid, for their corn and other commodities; nevertheleſs, (ſays the ſtatute) the ſervants will not, of late years, hire for double the wages ſo mentioned, unleſs they may receive what wages they pleaſe; not conſidering that the farmers are far more unable now than formerly to pay the ſame, in reſpect to the ſcarcity of money, and the cheap rates both of corn and cattle; and yet are the ſervants in a a better condition to ſubſiſt, by the cheapneſs of cloth, both linen and woollen, and all other commodities they ſtand in need of." To reſtrain, therefore, what they term the exorbitancy of the ſervants, and to moderate between both, the following rates of wages were enacted; a ploughman, 15s.; driver, 10s.; horſeman, or lad, 8s.; houſehold fiſherman, 13s. per annum. Every maid-ſervant of ability, 9s. a year; wages of inferior ſervants to be eſtimated by the deemſter. Servants refuſing at theſe rates to work, to be impriſoned. Theſe obſolete laws were repealed in 1777.

The preſent price of labour is increaſed, Mr. Quayle informs us, within ten years, from 6d. to 8d. and 12d. per day. A ploughman has ſix guineas, boys two guineas a year; carpenters and maſons, 1s. 6d.; quarriers, 1s. 4d.; mowers, 1s. 6d. and a quart of ale per day, (ſee page 51;) women, 6d. per day at potatoe ſetting, haymaking, weeding, and pulling flax, 8d. in harveſt, and 7d. in digging potatoes.

The

The following notice was lately read in each pariſh:

"Whereas, in the year *1422, 1561, 1665, &c. acts of Tynwald were paſſed, that no beggar or vagabond ſhould be permitted to come into this iſland. And the maſter of any veſſel bringing over ſuch, or any other perſon or perſons, who had no viſible means of making a livelihood, was obliged to maintain them himſelf, till he carried them back; under pain of having his veſſel ſeized. Moreover, it is ordered by the ſaid acts, that every pariſh ſhall maintain its own poor, and not ſuffer them to beg in any other pariſh, and that thoſe who infringed upon this law ſhould be whipped in their own pariſhes:—Notice is therefore hereby given, that henceforward this law will be put in ſtrict force."

But to our preſent object of parochial enquiry, *Kirk Oncan*. In this pariſh is ſituated the little village Chondroghad, which in Engliſh ſignifies Bridge-end, and is about two miles from Douglas, through which the great road paſſes to Ramſay, by Laxey. This pariſh is one of the ſmalleſt in the iſland, and is bounded by Lonan, Braddon, and the ſea. Crowdale, Bankes harbour, Port-Cooyn, and Port-y-artay, are denominated creeks in this pariſh.

Barley and oats are the prevailing crops. Here are four corn-mills. The water I thought much better than I had met with in other ſpots. The poor have a ſmall fund of about 30l. principal, appropriated to their benefit.

Among the many pleaſant moments that my perambulations afforded me, I muſt recollect with regret thoſe expe-

* The clauſe in this act is, "Alſo that no man bring beggars or vagabonds into the country, upon pain of forfeiture of his boat." And the preſent migration of the Iriſh to the iſland, is in great meaſure prevented, by a late order, that none are to be received without paſſports.

rienced

rienced with the worthy vicar of this pariſh, who, alas! is ſince removed from among us. He received me with a confidence and a generoſity, which could not fail to captivate, and impreſſed my mind with warm ideas of liberality and benevolence.

The church, which is dedicated to Onca, the mother of St. Patrick, is fifty-ſix feet long, and fifteen broad. The Rev. William Gell was vicar fifty years, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Samuel Gell, on whoſe removal to Kirk Lonan, in 1759, the Rev. Thomas Quayle ſucceeded, who dying in 1798, the Rev. John Cannel, the preſent vicar, was inſtituted.

The parochial ſchool is in the village above-mentioned.

A ſmall mountain, ſituated ſouth of Sliaucoure in Lonan, is called Karn-ajole in this diſtrict.

This coaſt, in its creeks and bays, produces a great variety of marine plants; and the marine moſſes are tinged with the moſt beautiful ſhades of red, green, brown, and yellow; ſome few are of a bluiſh caſt, but thoſe with the various ſhadings of red are the moſt numerous.

The eminences in this pariſh diſplay the ocean to advantage; the Engliſh coaſt, on a clear day, is ſeen in almoſt every part of the iſland; the eye delighted roves over the vaſt expanſe of water, admires it, under all its fluctuations, and obſerves,

——————" When calm,
" What iris-hues of purple, green, and gold,
" Play on its glaſſy ſurface; and, when vext
" With ſtorms, what depth of billowy ſhade, with light
" Of curling foam, contraſted."

GILPIN.

Among the firſt objects that attract in a new place, are the church and church-yard. Let us here take a contemplative range for a few moments, and muſe with ſympathetic feeling

ing over the mouldering aſhes of thoſe who, though once alive to the ſweeteſt emotions of the mind, are now paſt that ſtate *we* now enjoy.

" Together down they ſink in ſocial love,
" Together freed their gentle ſpirits fly
" To ſcenes where love and bliſs immortal reign.

Seven perſons are recorded between the ages of 72 and 83; and three perſons between 90 and 99 years of age.

A rude carving of a warrior, with ſome Runick characters, ſaid to be on the higheſt ſtep, eſcaped my notice.

In this church-yard is a tomb to the memory of " Alice Buſk, wife of Wadſworth Buſk, eſq; attorney-general of the iſle: on the 11th of June, 1776, in the 38th year of her age, her valuable life was ſuddenly loſt by a fatal and deplorable accident; to the heart rending grief of one, whoſe happineſs lies buried here; whoſe health, whoſe eaſe, whoſe comfort was her care; whoſe inclinations, ere his lips had uttered them, ſhe caught even from his eye, and regarded as a law; whom to the laſt ſhe honoured with her love, and having bleſt him while ſhe lived, bleſt him alſo with her expiring breath. On his diſtracted mind, the virtues ſhe poſſeſſed have too deeply ſtamped the remembrance of her untimely death; though ſubmitted to by herſelf, in the moſt calamitous circumſtances, with a degree of fortitude and reſignation, which chriſtianity only could inſpire, and which reflected a luſtre on her ſex, her character, and her religion."

On another tomb is the following inſcription: " Captain Wm. Harriman, buried Feb. 19, 1760, aged 32."

The boiſterous blaſts on Neptune's waves
Have toſt me to and fro:
In ſpite of both, by God's decrees,
I harbour here below.

Although

Although I here at anchor lie,
With many of our fleet;
I muſt one day ſet ſail again,
Our Saviour Chriſt to meet.

This pariſh, from its vicinity to Douglas, is very pleaſant, affording, from its higher ground, charming ſea-views and landſcapes, and the veſſels coming into or going out of the bay, are ſeen very prettily around it.

From the number of publick-houſes mentioned in page 129, it will be obvious that every village and pariſh is provided in that reſpect, and the little huts, thus privileged, have moſtly a ſmall empty barrel outſide the door to indicate their nature; if you venture in, the chance is, that you will be gratified with excellent wine, plenty of rum, and improveable ale;—and herrings and potatoes of courſe. The people are civil, and you may travel at all hours with the greateſt ſecurity; they ſalute you with, *Good morn*, or *good e'en*, *good e'en*, whenever you meet them.

The people of this pariſh, I noticed, as very orderly and decent on the Sunday.

Dr. Knox, I think, remarks, that "Religion is the higheſt accompliſhment and perfection of human nature, and that zeal for it, when properly directed, muſt be acceptable to God."

The progreſs of the Methodiſts in this iſland has been no leſs rapid than in other countries.

In this, and moſt other pariſhes, there is a place of worſhip: here I heard an Engliſh ſermon delivered with an animated elocution; and one in Manks, by a native, no leſs fervent and devout. No other denominations of diſſenters exiſt in the iſland.

The word Methodiſt was firſt given to ancient phyſicians, who practiſed by regular rules, in oppoſition to the practice

tice of quackery; but it is now applied to any body of Chriſtians, who profeſs a more than ordinary zeal for the ſalvation of mankind.*

Their progreſs here was owing to Mr. Lowry, a native, who prevailed on Mr. Crook firſt to viſit it in 1775. Mr. Crook preached to numerous audiences, and after ſome violent oppoſition from turbulent ſpirits, eſtabliſhed many ſocieties. Mr. Weſtley viſited it in 1777, and was well received. Preachers ſprung up, who preached in Manks and Engliſh, and all oppoſition gradually died away. Mr. Weſtley remarked, "that they had no ſuch circuit, either in England, Scotland, or Ireland; it is, ſaid he, ſhut up from the world. There are no diſputers, no diſſenters of any kind. The governor, biſhop, clergy, oppoſe not. They did for a ſeaſon, but they grew better acquainted with us."

At preſent (1798) there are in the methodiſt ſocieties of the iſland 2700 perſons; three travelling preachers, ſixty Manks preachers, and fifteen meeting-houſes.

In 1797, William Savary, a quaker of Philadelphia, with Mr. Farrel, and George Binns, of Liverpool, and Mr. Foſter, of Warrington, viſited and preached in the iſland, and were treated with attention and reſpect. The two former had been through Europe to examine the ſtate of the religion of Jeſus Chriſt. They remarked that at Berlin, and here, they perceived more apparent marks of religion than at moſt other places.

Mr. Crook viſited the iſland again in 1798. This diſtrict is now annexed to the Whitehaven circuit, and is regularly viſited.

"The zeal with which the methodiſt teachers diffuſe their doctrine, is exemplary. It exhibits every appearance

* Vide Evans's Sketches, 12mo.; and Dr. Coke's Life of Mr. Weſtley, 8vo.

of

of ſincerity. Early and late, in ſeaſon and out of ſeaſon, they are ready to exert their beſt abilities in prayer, and in all acts of charity."*

I conclude with hoping, in the language of a pious foreigner, "That the ſyſtem of Chriſtianity may not be a ſyſtem of ſpeculation, a barren theory, a mere external diſtinction, much leſs a ſubject of controverſy, diſpute, and diviſion, between us and our brethren; but let it be the conſtant rule of our conduct, a principle of action, our inſtructor and guide."§

KIRK LONAN

IS ſurrounded by Maughold on the north, Oncanon the ſouth and weſt, by the ſea on the eaſt, and partly by Lezayre.

It contains two groups of cottages termed villages, Agnes, at the north foot of Snaffield; and Laxey on the great road between Douglas and Ramſay.

It has two principal rivers, one of which, called Glhongawn, riſes near the mountain Onus, and enters the ſea at Garwich; the other, Laxey river, riſes from the foot of Snaffield, and falls into the ocean at the village of Laxey.

Here are two fine ſprings, St. Patrick's on the weſt end of Lhargey-graue; and Lord Henry's on the beach ſouth of Laxey. The mountains are, Mallaghouyr, famous for turf, Onus, Slieulhean, and part of Snaffield.

* Dr. Knox's Winter Evenings, vol. iii.

§ Zollikofre on Piety; tranſlated by Rev. Mr. Manning, of Exeter, 8vo. 1796.

The lead-mines are about one mile and a half from Laxey; the ore is ſo rich as to yield 150 ounces of ſilver in a ton. A bridge of four arches croſſes Laxey river, at the foot of the village.

It is a remarkable pariſh for bleaching; hemp and flax are grown in ſome quantities.

The creeks are, Garwich, Laxey, and the promontory of Clay-head. There is an oyſter-bank extending from Laxey bay, to about two miles from Maughold head, in eighteen feet water, about two miles broad, and one and a half from the ſhore. An engraved plan of Laxey harbour is given in the Commiſſioners' Report.

It appears (by a repreſentation in 1791) "that the harbour of Laxey is the only one in the iſland that lies convenient, with an eaſterly wind, for veſſels bound to the weſtward; and that its natural ſituation might be made commodious, at a ſmall expence, for veſſels of a large draught of water; that there is a red-herring houſe, and twenty large boats belonging to Laxey; that it might eaſily be made a place for ſhelter; and that the lead-mines worked and carried on at Laxey, demand an improved ſtate of the harbour for carrying them on with advantage. They therefore propoſe to build a pier, &c. and require the attention of government to an object of ſuch great publick utility."

The bay is about two miles acroſs, but not ſufficiently ſheltered from the eaſt winds, which do great damage in winter. It produces all kinds of flat fiſh, and uſed to be famous for ſpawn herrings, but they have left it. It is a fine bay for trawling with the large ſeines; and when the tide is out, the inhabitants fiſh with long lines laid on the ſand, baited with ſand-eels; the larger ſort of theſe are here found, with red gurnet, white and rock cod, &c.

The

The mountains afford excellent ſhooting, and abound with grouſe, golden plovers, &c.

In plate 3, is repreſented a ſmall circular range of ſtones, probably Druidical, on the road-ſide near Laxey; in the centre was a *kiſtvaen*, or a ſtone ſepulchral cheſt. Its ſcite is rather elevated, and the whole is but a few yards in diameter.

Laxey is a groupe of about thirty cottages, in a deep glen, opening into a fine bay on one ſide, and ſurrounded by ſteep and lonely mountains. Snaffield is three miles from it. It has a herring-houſe eighty feet by twenty-eight, belonging to Mr. Wattleworth, of Ramſay, at preſent unemployed; alſo a flax-mill, a tucking-mill, and 3 corn-mills.

Treaſure-trove was, before the act of 1765, in the Duke of Athol's family, but ſince that time has been claimed by the crown, as appears by an order of a Court of Exchequer of the iſland in 1786, whereby a treaſure-trove of 237 pieces of ſilver coin, found in this pariſh, was, upon information filed by the Attorney-General, adjudged by the court to belong to his Majeſty. On a former occaſion, ſubſequent alſo to 1765, a treaſure-trove, conſiſting of ancient coins, was demanded from the Duke's *ſeneſchal*, by the receiver-general.

About a mile north of Laxey, under the rocks, is an unexplored cavern. Laxey Gill is a pleaſing walk in dry weather, winding up the romantick river, whoſe ſides are adorned by countleſs yards of bleaching cloth, and at intervals groupes of females tread the cloth in the ſtream, and ſit round cauldrons boiling the cloth with kelp; the cloth covers a great ſpace, and is kept down on the ſurface by large pebbles; they bleach tolerably white, but for peculiar purpoſes they ſend it to Ireland to be bleached. About one mile and a half up this woody glen, you come to the new level, working in purſuit of a vein of lead. Having taken an extra

coat, and ſome candles, I proceeded into this rocky cavern; about 160 yards brought us to the work, paſſing a ſhaft formed to let in air: a miner ſat down here, and in about an hour pierced a hole, with great exertion, ſixteen inches deep; this was partially filled with gun-powder, and forcibly rammed down with proper wadding, to which a communication was made by a long pointed iron, into which was introduced a ſtraw-reed full of prime; the end of the reed then had a little brown paper greaſed and pointed; and with this, lighted like a candle, we retired, when the noiſe and echo of the exploſion was tremendous. On returning we found very large pieces torn by the powder. The miner having thus done his taſk for that turn, we once more greeted the cheerful ſun. On proceeding farther, we came to the old works, where is a pleaſing fall of water over the rocks.

"Down in the dingle's depth there is a brook
"That makes its way between the craggy ſtones,
"Murmuring, hoarſe murmurs."

A company from Ireland are about to work theſe mines, which have had a temporary ſuſpenſion.

An act was made in 1733, by which leave was given to build a new church, more central and larger than the one at that period, which was old, ruinous, ſmall, and ill ſituated in a corner of the pariſh. Biſhop Wilſon gave 10l. and Capt. Henry Skillicorn, of Briſtol, gave 20l. towards it, out of a reſpect to the place of his nativity.

1735, Biſhop Wilſon conſecrated the church in the preſence of a numerous congregation, to whom he preached and adminiſtered the ſacrament, and ordained Mr. T. Chriſtian prieſt, and Mr. Nath. Curghey, deacon. The biſhop obſerving that many churches of the dioceſe (which were uniformly ſeated) had been exceedingly abuſed and diſ-

ordered,

ordered, by holding the ſchool and burying the dead therein, thenceforth forbade it.

It may be worthy of remark that there is no other form for conſecrating churches, chapels, and burial-grounds, but that written by Biſhop Wilſon, which is ſo excellent a compoſition, that on ſimilar occaſions it has been adopted by ſome of the Engliſh biſhops.

This church is near the road ſide, about a mile from Laxey, its dimenſions 84 feet by 18.

For the laſt five years, ending in 1796, the number of marriages was 56; baptiſms 280; burials 87. In Lonan church-yards are nine perſons between 71 and 79; and two of the age of 83 and 84. The Brew and Clague families bury in the old church-yard.

The vicarage-houſe is near the church, the glebe is between twenty and thirty acres. The parochial ſchool is on the road ſide, about half a mile from the church. A ſilver cup for the communion ſervice, inſcribed "Deo et altari Sti. Lonani ſacrum. Ex devotionibus Tho. Wilſon, A. M. Thom. epiſ. Sod. & Mannenſis filii, die conſecr. hujus eccles. 1735."

Former Vicars. Rev. Mr. Coſnahan, Rev. Mr. Curphey, Rev. Mr. Radcliffe, of the old church. Of the new church, Rev. Mr. Allin, Rev. Matt. Curphey. The preſent vicar, Rev. Mr. Gell.

The old church is about two miles and a half from the new one. The walls remain, the chancel is entire, but in a rude ſtate; an elder-tree flouriſhes within the walls, and forms a warm aſylum for the feathered tenants of the air. One ancient Daniſh monument, on a croſs, ſtands near the church, and a large one in the church-yard, with its end wedged into a groove of a large flat ſtone. The inſcriptions here are few.

St.

St. Lomanus, to whom the church is dedicated, by tradition ſucceeded St. Maughold. He was the ſon of Tygrida, one of the three holy ſiſters of St. Patrick, and thought to be the firſt biſhop of Trim in Ireland. The new churchyard has a tomb for Mrs. Cath. Gell, alias Coſnahan, wife of the Rev. Samuel Gell, who died Jan. 17th, 1789, aged 68,

" When death did call I gladly did obey,
" Reſolv'd to turn into my native clay;
" My ſoul is gone, my Saviour Chriſt to meet,
" Although my eyes are clothed here in ſleep.
" Ah! friends, repent, God's ſacred word believe,
" You ſee I'm gone my wages to receive."

See Prov. xvi. 31. Matt. v. 8.

KIRK CHRIST RUSHEN.

IN this pariſh, which I think as pleaſant as any in the iſland, are comprehended the Calf of Man, Breda-head, Port-iron, Spaniſh-head, Port le Mary, Fleſwick, &c. with Cregnaiſh, a little village. It is bounded by Arbory, Patrick, and the ſea. The mountains are Breda, Slieunycranane, and Mule. On the firſt and laſt are evident traces of the Druids, and a large tumulus near the church. In ſhort, by a minute inſpection, a variety of objects, ſilently ſpeaking antiquity, are obſervable.

At Port Erin, Earn, or Iron, from its being oppoſite to Ireland, is a beautiful natural harbour; a pier at a ſmall expence would render it extremely commodious, and give twenty-five feet water.

Here alſo is a fine ſpring, with the beſt water I met with, called St. Catherine's well, worth the attention of the inhabitants,

bitants, who, at a ſmall expence, might poſſibly ſecure it from the ſands which now envelope it.

Trinity well, near the church, evinces that good ſprings are to be found here. A plan of Port-iron and bay, is in the Commiſſioners' Report.

The lead-mines of Breda are about one mile and a half from hence; they were cloſed the day I was at Port-iron, ſo that I could not viſit them. The ore is brought in boats to Port-iron river, where there is a conveniency for cleanſing it; it is then conveyed by land to the ſmelting-houſe, near Port le Mary, at Bunroor.

Port le Mary is a natural harbour at the back of Caſtletown, and at a ſmall expence it might be rendered commodious.

Two large ſtones are obſervable near Port le Mary, and the ruins of an old chapel.

Pool-vaſh bay has a fine quarry of a ſort of black marble ſtone; the ſteps leading to St. Paul's, London, are paved with this ſtone, ſent by Biſhop Wilſon.

From Caſtletown to Port-iron is about five miles, paſſing the church of K. C. Ruſhen; Port-iron conſiſts of a pleaſant bay, with a few neat houſes around its banks; Breda-head forms one ſide of it, whence boats are generally taken for the Calf of Man, from which it is about three miles; you pay about 15d. an oar, as the ſtrong tides at the ſound require four hands; the ſhore to it is bold and ſteep, but where there is the leaſt herbage *ſheep* are viſible, ſtanding perpendicular almoſt over your head, near the ſhore. The uſual rock-birds alſo catch attention, and indicate what you may expect on the Calf. A few partings in theſe rocks ſupply ſlate in ſmall quantities. The Calf is about five miles round; ſheep, and ſome of the Laughton kind, (ſee letters iv. and xi.) abound, but no part of it is in tillage; fern, heath,

and

and ſhort herbage, variegate its ſurface. On the weſt ſide of the Calf the rocks are ſtupendous, and the quantity of birds called *muirs*, &c. incredible; whether ſitting on the rocks with their young, floating on the ſurface of the ſea, or filling the intermediate air, they give vivacity to the ſcene; and their ſhrill voices, "which carol aloud, and in one chorus join," arreſt attention, and pleaſe from its novelty.

Spaniſh-Head promontory, and Caſtletown, are viſible from hence. Kitterland Iſland, or Rock, you paſs in your way. The Calf has two little untenanted cots, and the ruins of two more; a ſtone-wall runs through it, and a convenience for ſhearing the ſheep (about 500) is on the ſide of one of the great chaſms, which runs up ſome way. Rabbits are by no means ſo plenty as formerly, as the rats deſtroy them.

They have a tradition of a perſon who fled and lived as an hermit, in the Calf, and ſtill ſpeak of his pendent bed, coffin, &c.; this was a Mr. Thomas Buſhel, who ſays, "The embrions of my mines proving abortive, by the fall and death of Lord Chancellor Bacon, in James's reign, were the motives which perſuaded my penſive retirements to a three years ſolitude, in the deſolate iſle called the Calf of Man, where, in obedience to my dead Lord's philoſophical advice, I reſolved to make a perfect experiment upon myſelf, for the obtaining of a long and healthy life, moſt neceſſary for ſuch a repentance as my former debauchedneſs required, by a parſimonious diet of herbs, oil, muſtard, and honey, with water ſufficient, moſt like to that of our long-lived fathers before the flood, as was conceived by that lord; which I moſt ſtrictly obſerved, as if obliged by a religious vow, till Divine Providence called me to a more active life."*

* MS. penes Mr. Moore, of Douglas.

The

The Calf is ſeparated from the iſland by a narrow rocky channel, which has a heavy ſwell; it is the Duke of Athol's property; three pointed pillars are worthy of notice, as one half of each is of a black baſtard marble, and the other half of a ſhining white.

But to return: the ſtranger ſhould viſit Fairy-hill, and the fields adjacent, where King Ivar fought a battle.

Rye is but little grown here, nor is there any marl; but they are a little more induſtrious than on the north-ſide, in collecting the ſea weed on the ſhore, for the purpoſes of manure.

"The *prudent* farmer all manure provides,
"The mire of roads, the mould of hedge-row ſides;
"For him their mud the ſtagnant ponds ſupply:
"For him their ſoil, the ſtable and the ſty.
"For this the ſwain, on Kennet's winding ſhore,
"Digs ſulphurous peat along the ſable moor;
"For this, where ocean bounds the ſtormy ſtrand,
"They fetch dank ſea-weed to the neighb'ring land."

SCOTT.

Donations to the poor about 40l. principal.

Vicars. Rev. Mr. Quayle, Mr. Crebbin, Mr. Chriſtian; and in 1782, the Rev. John Clegg, the preſent vicar. The church was built in 1775, and the chancel ſince that period; it is light, large, neat, and pleaſant within, 78 feet long, by 21 feet broad, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

The vicarage-houſe was rebuilt in 1715. Biſhop Wilſon gave 2l. towards it, and in 1734, 2l. towards the *ſchool-houſe*.

A copper mine has lately been diſcovered in this neighbourhood.

The beautiful little bay of Port-iron, it is generally allowed, furniſhes the firſt ſamples, in point of excellency, of all the choice kinds of fiſh frequenting theſe ſhores; the herrings taken here are ſuperior to all others in flavour and plumpneſs.

Fairy-hill is a noble barrow, which, tradition reports, was raiſed to perpetuate the memory of Reginald king of Man, who, on this ſpot, was killed in ſingle combat by Ivar.

Sacheverell mentions a pool in this pariſh of ſo vitriolick a quality, that poultry avoid it; this probably proceeds from the particles of copper which (ſays he) are diſcovered on the ſides of its mountains.

Ballagawn has the ruins of an old chapel on it, in which is an excellent ſpring.

In looking around the "frail memorials," which ſo plentifully ſtore the burial-places of the iſland, I obſerve many of the perſons to have periſhed by ſea. Among others in this church-yard, is James Cottier, ſon of Thomas and Ann Cottier, of the Roweny, who periſhed by ſea, Oct. 20, 1789, and was buried Nov. 14th.

In Chriſt-Ruſhen church-yard are buried twenty perſons between 70 and 79; and eleven between 80 and 88 years of age.

As the fiſhery promiſes to hold out a new ſource of commerce and riches, by the converſion of fiſh and its refuſe into ſoap, and may thus affect the intereſts of this iſland, I ſhall make no apology for quoting part of the late examination of Sir John Dalrymple, bart. before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, on this diſcovery, Mr. Ryder in the chair.*

"*Queſtion.* What are the advantages of making ſoap from fiſh over ſalting it?

Sir J. D. Firſt, It requires no ſalt. 2*dly*. It employs more hands, coals, and other materials. 3*dly*. It conſumes

* For the whole examination of Sir John Dalrymple on this ſubject, and the ſpecification of the patent for making ſoap from fiſh, granted to Mr. Crooks, of Edinburgh; ſee Repert. of Arts. No. 50, July 1798.

the

the refuſe of fiſh that have been ſalted. *4thly.* It will conſume the offal of whales, which at preſent are thrown away, and alſo thoſe myriads of fiſh which are driven aſhore on the coaſts of the Britiſh iſles, by tempeſts, or the purſuit of voracious fiſh. Mr. Fordyce, of the Houſe of Commons, told me that he once bought ſome tons of herrings, which had been driven aſhore on his eſtate, for a bottle of brandy. *Laſtly*; The ſalting buſineſs can take place only in the fiſhing ſeaſon, when the fiſh are freſh; whereas the other will have three working times: *1ſt.* The freſh fiſh will be ſalted. *2dly.* Thoſe turned to putridity, even though three or four weeks old, may be turned into oil. *3dly.* The refuſe of both, and the ſuperabundance of fiſh, which cannot be uſed in ſalting, or making oil, can be turned into ſaponaceous matter, and made into ſoap all the reſt of the year.

Queſt. What are the proper places for ſuch an eſtabliſhment?

Sir J. D. Cornwall for pilchards; the Iſles of Man, or Angleſey, for cod; Shetland, and the Firth of Forth, for herrings, where they are to be had for 2l. a ton; but, above all, Hartlepool, if the fiſh be as numerous as I have heard, becauſe to that rendezvous, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, might be brought the offal of the whales of Scotland, Whitby, Hull, and London.

Queſt. What do you know of the dog-fiſh for the purpoſe of making ſoap?

Sir J. D. I know nothing of dog-fiſh myſelf, but have been told by ſoap-makers, that they would make ſoap beſt. The Duke of Athol told me, that they were in vaſt numbers round his Iſle of Man; that they deſtroyed the herrings, cod, and other fiſh, and were called the tyrant of the ſea there. To which Sir J. Banks added, "that they were a real ſmall ſhark, which not only deſtroyed the fiſh, but prevented fiſhers from

ting fiſh, becauſe they ſwallowed the bait and hooks, entangled the nets, and when the fiſhers took them, they threw them away." [See page 222.]

KIRK ARBORY.

THIS is a ſmall and pleaſant pariſh, bounded on the weſt by Ruſhen, on the eaſt by Malew, on the north by Patrick, and on the ſouth by the ſea. The road from Douglas to Port-iron leads through its centre. It is two miles from Caſtletown, about four miles and half from Port le Mary, and Port-iron.

Colby village in this pariſh is ſituated weſt of the church. The friary was built on land given by King Godred; the ruins of a Roman chapel are in a garden near the village. Pool-Vaſh, and its quarry of black marble are well known; —other common ſtone-quarries abound.

The rivulets are not worth particular mention. There are one corn and four flax-mills.

The name of this pariſh is ſuppoſed to have originated from its *once* having abounded in trees. On this ſubject, a friend remarked, ſmiling, that the natives could have either no idea of the beauty of the Pſalmiſt's ſimile of a good man, compared to *a tree* planted by *rivers* of water, bringing forth *fruits*, &c. as they were ſtrangers to trees, rivers, and fruits; or that it might be to them probably a ſublime image, as alluſions of too remote objects of a ſuperior nature, are often more ſtriking than thoſe we are familiar with.

About 300l. is the principal of donations to the poor.

The vicarage-houſe being in ruins, Biſhop Wilſon ſubſcribed and collected enough to build a new one. "I ſupplied,"

plied," ſaid the Biſhop, "the vacant vicarage for one year, and applied the income towards building a new vicarage-houſe; with this and what I begged, and 2l. 10s. I gave myſelf, and the aſſiſtance of the pariſh, we have erected one of the beſt houſes in the dioceſe."

In the act, 1757, for the removal and rebuilding this church, the old one is ſtated to be in a ruinous condition, and too ſmall for the congregation, who were, for theſe reaſons, and alſo to avoid the indecency and nuiſance of having funerals and interments in the body of the church, deſirous of leave for taking it down, and removing it to the north-ſide of the former, within the precincts of the church-yard. This was granted, and no perſon allowed in future to be buried in the body of the church; it is 72 feet long, and 21 feet broad, and is dedicated to St. Columbus.

In the chancel is a handſome marble monument to Rich. Ambroſe Stevenſon, of Balladoole, who died Feb. 27, 1773, aged 30, erected by his wife Margery Stevenſon.

On the chancel walls are ſome old gilt letters, and a ſtone tablet, on which are engraved the donations given towards rebuilding the church in 1758. On the timber of the old church, that parted it from the chancel, was the name of Thomas Radcliff, abbot of Ruſhen.

The regiſter commences in 1670. Sir* John Crellin, vicar. Rev. Thomas Parr. * * * *. Rev. Mr. Moore. Rev. Mr. Quayle. Rev. John Moore, whom the preſent vicar, the Rev. John Chriſtian, ſucceeded in 1792.

This pariſh is a pleaſant diſtance from Caſtletown, with a variety of agreeable objects, on the ſouth-ſide. The ſpirit of conviviality which is occaſionally kept up by ſtrangers, and the friendſhip of the neighbouring families, ſhew that

* The title of *Sir* uſed to be formerly added to the names of the vicars, while the rectors were ſtiled parſons.

ſomething,

ſomething, in the ſhape of ſociability and happineſs, dwells in Kirk Arbory.——Dancing is a favourite purſuit, and particularly at fair times——

" I ne'er ſuch feſtivity ſaw,
" As there, while the damſels were hopping;
" For dancing is ſomewhat like law,
" When once you begin there's no ſtopping."

Near Balladoole is a ſaltiſh ſpring, which runs very rapidly; it is a little to the ſouth-weſt, near the ſhore, and probably iſſues from a ſalt rock.

" The ſoil of the three ſouthern pariſhes of Ruſhen, Arbory, and Malew, partakes very ſtrongly of the ſame warm, generous quality, aſcribed to the northern part; it is worked and cultivated with equal facility, and abounds in the ſame productions, but is not capable of equally ſubſtantial improvements, though grateful to the tiller's hand and care."*

Parochial bounds, by a circular letter from the Biſhop, in 1790, are enjoined to be perambulated on Holy Thurſday, according to ancient cuſtom.

In Arbory church-yard are buried eighteen perſons between 71 and 79, (of which four are 78) and ſeven above 80 years of age.

A monument to Richard Ambroſe Stevenſon, eſq; ſon to Richard Stevenſon, eſq; cornet of horſe in the Royal Volunteers in Ireland, and aid-de-camp to Lord Shannon; grandſon to John Stevenſon, eſq; M. P. erected by his mother. He died Feb. 17, 1773.

Adieu! bleſt ſhade, oh! ceaſe to mourn,
Nor ſtrive to wake the ſilent urn;
Rather each care, each thought employ,
To meet thee in the realms of joy.

* Townley's Journal.

Arms; per pale gules and ermine; a croſs ſaltire counter changed.

Mrs. Alice Stevenſon, widow of Richard Stevenſon, eſq; died Feb. 26, 1785, aged 69. Richard Ambroſe Stevenſon, of Balladoole, died March 12, 1795, aged 33.

A ſtone to the memory of George Evans, of the London, his two ſons, and nine mariners, who periſhed by ſea near Stranhall, Jan. 28, 1781. Erected by Mr. Robt. Marow, merchant, Liverpool.

Catherine daughter of Henry and Jony Corrin, buried June 9, 1794, aged three years.

" Aſleep in bed I laid,
" Where none I did offend;
" From thence againſt my will convey'd,
" To a plaguey pox by men.
" Dear parents ceaſe to weep,
" I innocently forgive;
" Rather remember me to meet,
" Where love doth ever live."

N. B. This appears to be an original ſpecimen of mountain poetry. It may be neceſſary to ſay, that what gave riſe to it, was the inoculating the child (who was averſe to it) when ſhe was aſleep.

I wiſh to remark here, that in going to the reſpective pariſhes, I took down every inſcription in every church-yard, except one; but they occupy ſuch a ſpace, that I am deterred from printing them in this volume, yet hope to preſent them at a future period, as a treaſure to the inhabitants, in ſome detached and cheap form. Thoſe inſerted here are ſelected from the general maſs.

In endeavouring to explain the ſingular circumſtance that happened to Robert Cottier's wife, mentioned in page 169, it was ſuggeſted to me by Dr. Fothergill, of Bath, in converſation,

verſation, whether it might not be accounted for, on the ſuppoſition of *a double uterus*, a remarkable caſe of which occurred in Ireland a few years ſince, under that eminent accoucher Dr. Purcell, of Dublin, and which was recorded in the Phil. Tranſ. with plates, a few years ſince.

KIRK ST. ANN, or SANTON.

This ſmall pariſh is bounded by Malew, Braddon, Marown, and the ſea. It has one corn-mill, a fulling-mill, and a hat-manufactory. It is four miles from Caſtletown, and ſix from Douglas.

At Newtown is a pillar erected by Sir Wadſworth Buſk, late attorney-general of the iſland, in honour of the King's recovery in 1789. It likewiſe ſerves for a ſea-mark. It has a bridge or two over ſmall ſtreams, which, with ſeveral others, are kept in repair by virtue of an act paſſed in 1739, impoſing a poll-tax of one penny per head yearly, for a certain period, for repairing all old ruinous bridges, and alſo St. John's chapel; and then to build a new bridge over the river Sulby, in Kirk Chriſt Lezayre pariſh; another over the great river in the pariſh of Kirk German, between St. John's and Peel; a third between Kirk Malew and Kirk St. Ann, on the road between Caſtletown and Douglas; a fourth between Ramſay and Kirk Bride and Kirk Andrews; and a fifth over that river near Peel-town, between Kirk German and Kirk Patrick. Theſe are the principal bridges in the iſland.

The creek of Greenock is very pretty, and there is another called Saltrick, which is a pleaſant walk from the church; the rocks here are grand.

Some Druidical remains are noticeable here, particularly a circular range of ſtones on a mount, with others at a ſhort diſtance;

diſtance; below theſe is an aperture, which I ſhall denominate the Faries' well, at the bottom of which you may perceive the waves daſhing, at a great depth:

" Fairies, by moon-light, oft are ſeen
" Tripping round the ſmooth ſward green;
" Her beams reflected from the wave,
" Afford the light their revels crave."

The remnants of antiquity found in the iſland are, 1. Mounds of earth, which are thought to have been thrown up for judicial purpoſes; the preſent Tynwald is one of theſe ſo uſed at this day. 2. Cairns, or circular heaps of ſtones, ſuppoſed to be burying-places; I ſaw none of theſe, but heard of one in Kirk Michael. 3. Long ſtones, ſet end-ways; of theſe many occur, they are thought to be of Daniſh origin, and that they were meant to perpetuate the memory of ſome warriors, or ſome warlike events. 4. Stones placed circularly; theſe are conjectured to be places of worſhip, though Profeſſor Thorlekin conceives them to have been uſed as civil courts of juſtice. The cloven ſtones at Laxcy, having had bones dug up within them, ſeem to have been intended as a ſepulchral monument, unleſs it may be conjectured that the ancients uſed their places of worſhip, as we do ours, for places of interment likewiſe.*

The ſoil is moſtly of a light nature, but in one diſtrict is a heavy loam. The following liſts of grazing prices, will ſhew the Engliſh farmer how land is eſtimated here.

Cattle taken in at Newtown, 1797, on the following Terms:

	£.	s.	d.
Bullocks from 3 years old and upwards, at -	1	11	6
Steers and heifers from 1 to 3 year olds -	1	7	0

* See obſervations in " The Bee," by Dr. Anderſon, vol. 7th. Edin. 1791. And note in Letter xii.

Young cattle from 1 to 2 years old	1	5	0
Mares with foals	2	2	0
Young horſes, 3 years old	1	11	6
Young colts and fillies, from 1 to 3 years old	1	5	6

The cattle will be taken in to graze on the 12th of May, and muſt be taken away on the 12th of November.

Having mentioned the rot in ſheep in page 54, I beg here to remark, that though particular places attribute this diſorder to different *plants*, yet others deny that ſheep eat thoſe plants; and that theſe plants are innocent, I think is probable, from the diſorder appearing at intervals of eight or ten years, and on ſome farms never. This induces me rather to attribute it, with ſome ſenſible farmers, to a peculiar wet ſeaſon co-operating with particular ſoils; the change thus produced in the vegetation and in the atmoſphere, inducing that morbid ſtate of the ſyſtem which ultimately ends in the animal's death. In Encyc. Brit. vol. x. p. 708, is ſtated a caſe where the rot is attributed to the watering of a meadow.

Among other ingenious calculations in Robertſon's General Report on Farms, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture, (4to, 1796) the iſland of Man is rated to contain 200,000 acres of land, of which 55,000 are ſtated to be in tillage, and 65,000 acres employed in graſs; but this appears far too high an eſtimate. [See page 7.]

Balla-villa and Glentraih are pleaſant ſpots, the latter leading down to the ſhore by Greenock. Mount-Murray, Lord H. Murray's eſtate, is on the road ſide from Douglas to Caſtletown, at the fourth mile ſtone; notwithſtanding the pains taken, vegetation appears chilled here.

A well in this pariſh uſed formerly to be much reſorted to from all parts, for its ſanative qualities.

A fair is held annually in this pariſh in June.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Ann, the mother of the

the Virgin Mary, is ſituated half a mile from the ſhore. It is neat, and was new ſeated laſt year.

In Santon church-yard, which has but few inſcriptions, are the following inſtances of longevity; which may ſerve as a good teſtimonial of the ſalubrity of the air, and the temperance of its inhabitants: ages 75, 76, 77, and four of 79; alſo 80, 81, 82, 88, 90, 110.

The vicarage-houſe was built in 1722, to which Biſhop Wilſon gave 5l.; and in 1725, the church ſteeple was built, to which he alſo contributed.

The donations to the poor are about 20l. principal.

Former Vicars. Sir John Coſnaghan, 38 years, who was buried under the *great ſtone* in the church-yard, June 24, 1656. Sir Hugh Coſnaghan, 23 years, died in 1690. Rev. John, his ſon, vicar 34 years; whoſe ſon ſucceeded as curate in 1724. Rev. Paul Crebbin, in 1732. In 1764, Rev. Mr. Cubbon. In 1769, the preſent vicar, Rev. Charles Crebbin.

An old ſtone, with ſome characters ſimilar to Roman capitals thereon, was dug up in the church-yard, at a very great depth, and is preſerved by the vicar.

In the church-yard is a ſtone to the memory of Daniel Tear, who died Dec. 9, 1787, aged 110.

" Here, friend, is little Daniel's tomb,
" To Joſeph's years he did arrive;
" Sloth killing thouſands in their bloom,
" While labour kept poor Dan alive.
" How ſtrange, yet true, full ſeventy years,
" Was his wife happy—in her *Tears.*"

N. B. This perſon was a native of Kirk Andreas, and was latterly a vagrant; Sir W. Buſk erected the ſtone, and wrote the verſes; it is generally thought he was really older than 110.

KIRK MALEW.

THIS is the ſeventeenth, and laſt pariſh which I have to notice.

A ſpirit for topographical enquiries has lately been prevalent, and every year produces new acceſſions to this department of literature; theſe reſearches have been ſanctioned with a conſiderable ſhare of publick approbation, which evinces, in ſome degree, their utility.

Diffident as I feel in this attempt, to ſolicit the publick eye, (for the reader will not recollect my name to any previous publication) I venture to anticipate a candour, which will not totally ſilence the jejune and obtruding muſe.

In juſtice to myſelf, I beg to remark, that I ſet out in 1797, without the ſmalleſt preparation for, or intention of, producing the preſent volume. Yet as I conſtantly kept a diary of each day's obſervation, it occurred to me that an arrangement of it for the preſs might be conſidered as not altogether an uſeleſs addition to the ſtock of local knowledge; and I do not conſider it as an unfortuitous circumſtance, that the ſpot under diſcuſſion is among thoſe hitherto leaſt known. It has been my endeavour to inform the reader by a ſtatement of facts, without aiming at embelliſhment of ſtile; and it will be my pride and pleaſure, if the taſk ſhould be ſo performed as to prove a ſource for rational amuſement and intereſting information:—With this favourable impreſſion, I therefore proceed to ſpeak of

KIRK MALEW.

It is bounded by Arbory on the weſt, Patrick on the north-weſt, Marown on the north-eaſt, and on the eaſt, by Santon and the ſea. It comprehends Caſtletown, the metropolis of the iſland; the village of Ballaſalla, Derby-haven, Longneſs-point, &c.

In

In this pariſh are ſeveral publick breweries, five corn and three flax-mills.

One river runs through Ballaſalla, and another on the boundary of St. Ann. The mountain of South-Barrule-moar is principally in this pariſh.

The average of baptiſms for ten years paſt are, yearly, about 100; of marriages about 30; and burials 40. The church is about a mile from the town, is 90 feet long, with a wing 24 feet long and 18 broad.

Former Vicars. Rev. Mr. Woods, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Gill, Mr. Gelling, Mr. Clucas, and in 1783, the Rev. Mr. Harriſon, the preſent vicar.

The donations to the poor are about 15l. per annum, beſides frequent collections.

Its lime-ſtone forms a large article of trade to other parts of the iſland. It has a very extenſive turf-bog termed Rouanaa. The ſoil is various; namely, gravel, loam, and clay, but no marl.

A reſpectable writer on the ſpot lately gave, in the Manks Mercury, the following account of the recent progreſs of agriculture.

" How averſe ſoever the landholders of this iſland may be, in general, to make any efforts of improvement in agriculture, there ſtill are ſome few, who have departed from the common courſe. Mr. Bacon firſt exhibited, on his eſtate of Newtown, the verdure of May in the depths of winter, by excellent crops of turnips. Sir George Moore, of Ballamoore, alſo, for many years, followed the ſame courſe of tillage for winter food. Mr. Oates, of Oatland, raiſes conſiderable crops of turnips for fattening cattle. Mr. Senhouſe Wilſon, on his late purchaſe, has alſo made conſiderable advances in the turnip tillage. Mr. Quayle, of the Creggains, affords the beſt example of a compleat farm carried

carried on upon the ſyſtem of the beſt-cultivated counties in England, eſpecially in turnips and other winter green food: and his Grace the Duke of Athol, in his late purchaſe, has begun with great ſucceſs that cultivation, as may be ſeen from the wonderful degree of fatneſs, to which his cattle, fed on turnips, have arrived; the crops moſt ſuitable to follow that of turnips, are,

1ſt year,—Barley, with 12lb. red clover ſeed, and 2 boll of white hay ſeed per acre.

2d year,—Hay, which ſhould produce between two and three tons.

3d year,—Barley, if the ſoil be light; or wheat, if ſtrong.

4th year,—Peaſe, which are both a cleanſing and improving crop.

5th year,—Barley.

"After this crop, plough the land and dreſs for turnips and potatoes again. The ſame mode of preparation of the ſoil which is laid down for turnips, will equally anſwer for potatoes in the drill, with this exception, that if the land be foul, it cannot be expected to be made equally clean of weeds, and as fine in the month of April, when the potatoes ſhould be planted, as it might in the middle of June, when the turnips are to be ſown."

For the information of the Manks reader, it may not be improper to mention, that the Bath Society, in their liſt of premiums of 1798, recommend the uſe of the double furrow-plough, in its improved ſtate, as the beſt for expediting and ſaving of labour and expence, and for performing the work better than any yet conſtructed. It turns two acres in a day, with three horſes, or four oxen, without a driver.

In the road from Malew to Kirk Chriſt Ruſhen, are two high pillars of ſtone, called the Giant's quoit ſtones.

This

This pariſh includes two chapels, beſides the pariſh church, one in the town, the other at Black-hill quarter, called St. Mark's, about five miles from Caſtletown, which was built in 1712. Chaplains to this within memory, have been the Rev. Mr. Harriſon, Mr. Moore, Mr. Gale, and the preſent Rev. Mr. Clague. Mr. Thomas Farrer, one of the firſt truſtees, has a monument in the chapel-yard.

In Malew church are ſome few relicks of popery in the cheſt, &c. There is one inſcription in the chancel wall, on a ſmall ſtone, to "Elin. Corwyn, daughter of Robt. Corwyn, of Cumberland, who was wife to Henry Staffarton, receiver of the Caſtle, who departed in great MIKENESS, and that patience Chriſt did, 1578." This is the oldeſt date of any tomb in the iſland.

Enſigns of the *Stanley* family are cut in wood, underneath the gallery, with the arms of the iſland.

In the Church.

Joſhua Lewis, enſign in the 58th regiment of foot, died Sept. 7, 1784, aged 17, eldeſt ſon of Lieut.-Colonel George Lewis, who commanded the royal artillery at Gibraltar, in 1782, diſtinguiſhed for his many amiable qualities.

On white marble: "Dorothy, the beloved wife of Capt. Taubman, of the Nunnery, and daughter of the late John Chriſtian, eſq; of Unerigg-hall, in Cumberland, who died at Briſtol Hotwells, January 5, 1784, aged 27. Then follows an epitaph, the ſame as that written by the Rev. Mr. Maſon, for his wife in Briſtol cathedral,

'Take, holy earth, all my ſoul holds dear, &c.'

The line

'Speak, dead Maria! breathe a ſtrain divine,'

Is altered, on account of the deceaſed's name not being Maria, and runs very lame,

'Speak, my dead love, breathe a ſtrain divine.'

Arms: *Argent*, a bend between ſix maſcles gules, impaling azure, a chevron between three covered cups *or*."

Beſides which are tombs to the memories of Charles Ballard, late of Lincoln's-inn; Mrs. Elizabeth Woods; and many others, the particulars of which are preſerved by me.

The Church-yard

"With nettles ſkirted,* and with moſs o'ergrown,"

Has two handſome railed tombs, but without inſcriptions: one is meant for Deemſter Moore.

——— "To the dead,
"Each chaſte memorial rears its head
"With unaffected grace."

Thirty perſons are buried between 71 and 80 years of age; twenty perſons between 80 and 90; and one of 93.

Suſanna Taubman, alias Quay, died July 2, 1784, aged 71. "She was born on a Midſummer-day; married on a Midſummer-day; and buried on a Midſummer-day."——Good lack-a-day!

"Margaret Chriſtian, wife of John Chriſtian, eſq; of Unerigg in Cumberland, and daughter of John Taubman, eſq; of the Bowling-green, and Eſther his wife, died Feb. 1, 1778, aged 29.

"Though called away in the prime of life, from the faireſt proſpects of human felicity; from the delighted hopes of moſt indulgent parents; from the tender affection of a loving huſband; from the early promiſe of an only ſon; and from

* The Welch are peculiarly nice in this reſpect; their church-yards being like flower-gardens. See a pleaſing deſcription of them in "A Tour of obſervation and ſentiment through Wales," vol. i. of a very intereſting and moral work, Matthews's "Miſcellaneous Companions," in 3 vols. 12mo. Dilly, 1786.

an

an affluent fortune; yet did ſhe not repine. Innocence, virtue, unaffected ſanctity, enabled her to meet the awful ſummons with devout reſignation. The eſteem and admiration of the wiſe and good—the deareſt love of thoſe that knew her beſt; the agonizing ſorrows of diſconſolate friends; pleaded in vain for her longer ſtay; yet was not her death untimely. Bleſſed with wiſdom above her ſex, and virtue beyond her years, her taſk ſhe ſoon finiſhed; a ſpecimen was all that was required; and now with the dead that 'die in the Lord, ſhe reſteth from her labours, and her works do follow her.'

" Learn hence, ye rich, unthinking, young, and gay,
" Duly to prize the morning of your day;
" Dark clouds may intercept your noontide ſun,
" Or night o'ertake you, ére your work is done."

William Sedden, gent. died June 4, 1758, aged 81.

" Know'ſt thou, O man! who paſſeſt by this ſpot,
" That reſt from labour is the juſt man's lot;
" His body buried here lies mix'd with earth,
" His ſoul, ſet free, enjoys a ſecond birth,
" And diſencumber'd from its clay flies light,
" Springs through the air beyond the realms of night.
" Wrapt up in pleaſing hope, it mounts on high
" To meet its Lord ——Let ſinners fear to die."

I found an old memorandum in a regiſter, that " in the year 1654, Kewiſh and Callow, of Kirk Maughold, who were executed at Hangohill, near Caſtletown, were buried in Kirk Malew, down in the way from the porch;" and

" That Mr. Wm. Chriſtian, of Ronoldſway, receiver-general, was ſhot to death at Hangohill, Jan. 2, 1662, for ſurrendering the keys of the garriſon to Oliver Cromwell's army.

army. He died moſt penitently and moſt courageouſly, prayed earneſtly, made an excellent ſpeech, and next day was buried in the chancel of Kirk Malew."

CASTLETOWN

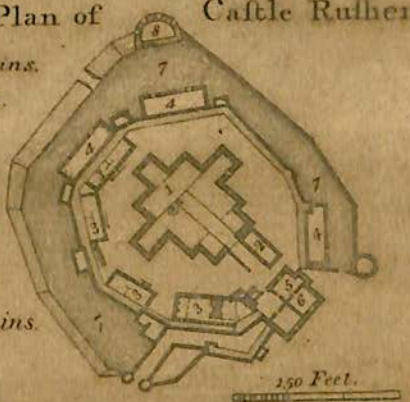
Is an airy pleaſant town, ten miles from Douglas, ſixteen from Peel, and twenty-ſix from Ramſay; it is ſmaller than Douglas, containing about 500 houſes, but more ſpacious and regular. The town is divided by a ſmall creek, which opens into a rocky and dangerous bay. The difficulty of entering its harbour, in ſome degree, injures its commerce. A conſiderable quantity of grain is annually exported hence, and a variety of merchandize imported; but rum, wine, ſugar, tobacco, &c. are admiſſible only into the port of Douglas, from whence other towns are ſupplied. In the centre is Caſtle-Ruſhen, which overlooks the country for many miles; it was built in 960 by Guttred, a prince of the Daniſh line, who is buried in it. It ſtands on a rock, and before the introduction of artillery, muſt have been impregnable. Its figure is irregular, ſaid to reſemble Elſinore; a ſtone glacis ſurrounds it. It ſtill braves the injuries of time, and is a majeſtick and formidable object. The early kings uſed to reſide here, in barbarous pomp. The lady of James the ſeventh Earl of Derby, (after his decollation for his attachment to royalty in the civil wars) fought, in Caſtle-Ruſhen, an aſylum with her children; but when the republican army, under Colonels Birch and Duckenfield, with ten armed veſſels, invaded this iſland, this fortreſs was ſurrendered at their firſt ſummons. Her gallant defence of Latham-houſe was remembered; and though her pride was hurt, her captivity was ſoftened by the generoſity and reſpect of the officers. Apartments in it are now occupied by the Lieut.-Governor.

It

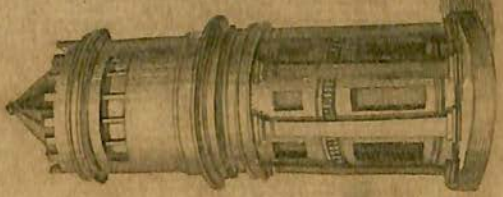
The Cloven Stones near Laxey.

Ground Plan of Caſtle Ruſhen.

1. *Inner ward ruins.*
2. *Chapel ruins.*
3. *Barracks.*
4. *Stables.*
5. *Court Room.*
6. *Gaol.*
7. *Ditch.*
8. *Redoubt ruins.*



Douglas New Light Houſe 1798.



It is not exactly known when the caſtle was built, as the Counteſs of Derby, who was confined here, carried, afterwards, away the records of the iſle therein depoſited, ſome ſuppoſe to Copenhagen, where they were conſumed by the late fire, others to ſome part of Norway, &c.

A ground plan of this formidable caſtle is engraved in plate 3d.

It appeared in evidence, in 1791, that Caſtle-Ruſhen was in a dilapidated ſtate, and "that the meetings of the legiſlature are held in places ill-ſuited to the dignity of their functions; the keys aſſemble in a mean ſmall building; the courts of chancery and common-law are held in an indifferent apartment in Caſtle-Ruſhen. The place in the caſtle uſed as a goal has but one apartment to receive all perſons committed for debt, or any offence leſs than capital; this is ſmall, dark, without any diviſions, and altogether unfit for its purpoſe. The dungeons in the interior ward of the caſtle, appropriated for the reception of perſons convicted of or charged with capital crimes, are ſtill more wretched, and improper for the reception of any offender. The gaoler has a ſalary of 12l. per ann. certainly too little."

The Houſe of Keys has a publick library over it, but it is blocked up, and the books of moſt value ſelected for the uſe of the academy. A draw-bridge, and ſtone bridge, croſs the river at Caſtletown. Formerly there was a handſome piazza in the market-place, with a croſs* in the middle; at the old chapel, at the upper end, was buried Raynold, ſon of Olave, king of Man in 1249, with his brother Magnus, and ſome others.

* The original intention of erecting croſſes, whether in church-yards or in publick roads, was to remind people of the meritorious croſs and paſſion of our bleſſed Saviour Jeſus Chriſt; and of the duty incumbent on them to pray for the ſouls of their departed brethren.——Hiſt. of Somerſet, vol. i. p. 224, 4to.

On the 16th of July 1698, Biſhop Wilſon laid the foundation of a new chapel at Caſtletown, which was built and paid for out of the eccleſiaſtical revenues. "The Lord grant (ſays he) that it may, when it is finiſhed, continue a houſe of prayer to all ages."

In 1710 the library of Caſtletown was finiſhed, the greater part of the expence of which, amounting to 83l. 5s. 6d. was ſubſcribed by the Biſhop. Subſcription 14l. 6s. 3d.

"April 11, 1701, (ſays Biſhop Wilſon) I conſecrated the chapel at Caſtletown, the lord of the iſle being preſent, who deſired me to give orders touching the ſeats, &c."

When Biſhop Wilſon, in 1722, ſuſpended Archdeacon Horrobin, he authoriſed the Rev. Mr. Roſs, academical profeſſor, to officiate in his ſtead until further orders; in conſequence of the Governor's conduct, a few weeks after, the following letter was addreſſed to him from the Biſhop:

"*To the Hon. the Governor of this Isle,*

"Having juſt now had an account from the Rev. Mr. Roſs, whom I appointed to officiate in Caſtletown chapel during the archdeacon's ſuſpenſion, that the doors of the ſaid chapel are ſhut up, and that you have refuſed to deliver him the keys, whereby the people are deprived of the publick worſhip of God, and the chapel of that town, which has ever been ſubjected to me and my predeceſſors, is endeavoured to be made independent; I do therefore again complain againſt your ſaid act, as a freſh inſtance of your intrenching on the epiſcopal authority, and which (if not ſpeedily remedied) may open a gap for a much greater and more pernicious innovation. At a Tinwald court, 22d of June, 1722."

This neat and elegant chapel terminates a wide parade; the pulpit has a ſattin damaſk cloth of crimſon colour. The chapel

chapel is 81 feet by 24. The windows, notwithſtanding an apparent uniformity, will be perceived, on a cloſer inſpection, to be deeper on one ſide than on the other. The monuments are to the memory of Governor Horton, Governor Wood, Mr. Tyldeſley, Mr. Quayle, and Mr. Callow, the latter of which is inſcribed as under, on a neat marble:

"Daniel Callow, eſq; H. K. who, in diſcouraging circumſtances, chearfully accepted a commiſſion to attend the buſineſs of his country in the South of England, where he died, zealouſly engaged in the duty of that appointment, June 18, 1790, aged 39. As a grateful teſtimony of their reſpect for his virtues, publick ſpirit, and ſervices, the Houſe of Keys, with others his countrymen and friends, have cauſed this monument to be erected."

Caſtletown is the reſidence of John Lace, eſq; the deemſter for the ſouthern diſtrict. [See pages 40, 163.] John F. Crellin, eſq; deemſter for the northern diſtrict, reſides at Orriſdale. The former I had not the honour of knowing; but of the hoſpitality and politeneſs of both Mr. and Mrs. Crellin, every ſtranger, who viſits that part of the iſland, muſt bear the moſt grateful and pleaſing teſtimony.

Its general clean appearance, its ſociety, the military, the vicinity, the pleaſant walks to Reynoldſway, Scarlet, Stack,* &c.; together with its contiguity to Douglas, Port le Mary, Port-iron, &c. all conſpire to render Caſtletown a very agreeable place. It has a market on Saturdays, and a fair in July, but has no regular butcher's ſhops. The harbour of Derby-haven is a natural one of great capabilities. It has a collector, comptroller, riding-officer, ſearcher, &c.

*Stack, in the Galic language, ſignifies a pyramidical rock which riſes out of the ſea, and is detached from every thing elſe.

The

The free-ſchool compriſes two objects, the academick inſtitution, and the grammar-ſchool, free for claſſical education. The Rev. T. Caſtley, who ſucceeded Dr. Kippax as chaplain, is the preſent maſter. [See p. 104, 105.]

The Rev. Joſeph Stowell has alſo an academy for claſſical learning, at the Bowling-green, near Caſtletown, in a pleaſant ſituation.

The free-ſchool, was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, which was conſecrated in 1250. This inſtitution was eſtabliſhed by Biſhop Barrow, to ſupply the church. They receive inſtructions under an academick profeſſor, who muſt be M. A. from one of the Univerſities, for whom a decent ſalary is allowed, and proviſion for three or four ſtudents of the eſtabliſhment.* At Douglas, alſo, there is a benefaction for the education of two candidates for the miniſtry; ſo that the iſland affords a ſufficient ſhare of ſchools for teaching the claſſicks, theology, and the arts and ſciences.

Longneſs-point is at the extremity of a peninſula, which is ſome miles round, and contains ſome good herbage. To this peninſula St. Michael's iſland is joined by a high breaſtwork of about 100 yards in length. This ſpot contains the remains of a circular fort, built by one of the Earls of Derby, the date 1667 over the door; it has a walk round on the top, barracks, &c. the walls are eight feet thick. It is a pleaſant walk of about two miles from the town, at the entrance of Derby-haven, which is ſtrongly protected by cannon, and by a courageous and well-diſciplined ſet of troops, as well as the inhabitants.

On this iſland is alſo the remains of an old chapel, in which is a ſolitary head-ſtone, in memory of Henry Pearſon,

* Students 1798, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. T. Stephens, Mr. Harriſon, Mr. Nelſon; aſſiſtant preachers, the Rev. Mr. Stowell, and Rev. Mr. Gelling.

a mariner,

a mariner, of Whitehaven, who died April 24, 1782, aged 55; and his ſon Thomas, aged 15. Some herring-houſes are adjacent.

BALLASALLA is a village two miles from Caſtletown, on the road which leads to Douglas; here Ruſhen abbey rears "its ivy-veſted walls."

"Fall'n fabrick! pondering o'er thy time-trac'd walls,
"Thy mould'ring, mighty, melancholy ſtate;
"Each object to the muſing mind recalls
"The ſad viciſſitudes of varying fate."

SOUTHEY.

A lime-ſtone quarry is cloſe to the village. Its cotton manufactory is at preſent unemployed, but ſome experiments are making, in order to ſpin twine for the fiſhing nets; and from the progreſs already made, I hope it may ſoon be ſet at work again.

This village is well wooded, and a ſpirit of planting prevails in the upper end of it, about Deemſter Moore's, and Mr. De la Prime's, which are handſome houſes.

The abbey of St. Mary, of Ruſhen, was founded in 1098, by Mac-manis; this eſtabliſhment conſiſted of an abbot and twelve monks of the Ciſtertian order. From rigid auſterity, they degenerated at length to pride and luxury; a third of the tithes of Man were added to their revenue, and their temporal dignity increaſed; an abbot became a baron, held courts, could ſhelter a criminal from the ſentence of the lord's court, and try him by his own vaſſals.

It was ſubject to the abbey at Furneſs.

In 1192, the monks removed to Duff-glaſs, or Douglas, where they continued four years, and then returned to Ruſhen, and flouriſhed ſome time after they were ſuppreſſed in England.

In

In 1257, Richard, biſhop of the iſles, conſecrated the abbey church of St. Mary Ruſhen, though it was begun 150 years before, and in that time had been the repoſitory of many of their kings. It was liberally endowed and richly decorated.

In 1316, it was plundered by Richard de Mandeville, who, with a numerous train of Iriſh, landed at Raynoldſway, defeated the Manks under Warfield, or Barrule, and ravaged the country. Near the monaſtery is a tomb of an abbot, with the inſignia of temporal and ſpiritual authority. Abbey bridge is in a romantick ſpot, and is much noticed on account of its antiquity.

The monks of Ruſhen abbey wrote the three firſt ſheets of the account of Man, publiſhed by Mr. Camden; but all other of their works have proved as mortal as their monaſteries.

The number of computed quarterlands, formerly belonging to the monaſtery of Ruſhen, were 99½, beſides 66 mills, and 77 abbey cottages.

By the laſt returns the number of inhabitants were 3333 in Malew and Caſtletown. The church is dedicated to St. Lupus; is has no vicarage-houſe.

A ſhort diſtance to the eaſt of Ballatrollage, about three miles from Caſtletown, is a famous well, viſited for medical aid. Near Caſtletown, ſome traces of an earthquake, and of a volcanic eruption, have been obſerved. According to an old hiſtorian, in the reign of Ivar the third Prince of Wales, there happened a remarkable earthquake in the iſland, which much diſturbed and annoyed the inhabitants.*

In the road from Caſtletown to Derbyhaven, you paſs the ruins of Mount Strange, a kind of ſummer-houſe, in for-

* See Pratt's Gleanings, vol. i. p. 116.

mer

mer times the ſcene of ſociable feſtivity; the large room was about 36 feet by 24.

" No more its arches echo to the noiſe
" Of joy and feſtive mirth: no more the glance
" Of blazing taper through its windows beams,
" And quivers o'er the undulating wave;
" But naked ſtand the melancholy walls,
" Laſh'd by the wintry tempeſts, cold and bleak,
" That whiſtle mournful through the empty halls,
" And piece-meal crumble down the whole to duſt."

MICHAEL BRUCE.

The rocky ſhore about Caſtletown conſiſts of a baſtard marble of a dark colour, but much interſected with lines of white ſpar. It yields good lime, but requires much fuel.

A place of execution, which is adjoining the town, is, happily, ſeldom or never wanted; the ſpirit of the criminal laws are mild, and the following are the only perſons whom I could learn had been executed. In 1735, William and James Clucas, and William Kelly, for burglary and robbery; and in 1745, John Bridſon, of Ballaſalla, for the murder of a young woman, who was pregnant by him. What a contraſt to the number which, in the metropolis of England, have ſuffered death from that period. In one year, from 1793 to 1794, ſixty-eight perſons were executed in London only; and from 2500 to 3000 perſons are annually committed for trial!!

In returning from the Round Fort, and in the fields in the vicinity of Caſtletown, the caſtle and place appear to great advantage, particularly the former, which looks formidable and ſublime. " Nor is there (ſays Mr. Gilpin) in travelling, a greater pleaſure than when a ſcene of grandeur burſts unexpectedly

expectly on the eye, accompanied with ſome accidental circumſtance of the atmoſphere, which harmonizes with it, and gives it double value."

I have already ſtated, that this pariſh has been expoſed to the incurſions of the enemy; and that it did not always enjoy that ſweet tranquillity it poſſeſſes at preſent, we may further learn from the hiſtorical documents.

When Alexander, King of Scotland, on the death of Magnus, (ſee page 10) began to ſeize the iſles; Ivar, who had married his widow, reſolved to defend *Man*, and met, with great reſolution, a numerous army under Alexander of Peaſely, and John Comyne, who landed at Ranneſway in 1270. Ivar, though inferior in number, met them with a reſolution natural to the Manks, but fell with 537 of the flower of the people.

And in 1313, King Robert Bruce ſat down before the Caſtle of Ruſhen, which, for ſix months, was obſtinately defended by one Dingay Dowyll, though in whoſe name we do not find.

Of the *Crowzan* line were nine princes, who were all feudatories to the Kings of England, and often reſorted to the Engliſh court, where they were kindly received, and had penſions given them.

Alexander III. as we have ſeen, with the other iſlands conquered this, (ſee page 10) which, as parcel of that kingdom, came into the hands of Edward I. who directed his warden, Huntercombe, to reſtore it to John Baliol, who had done homage to him for the kingdom of Scotland.

In 35th Edward I. is a record extant in Mr. Prynn, of our King's right and ſeizure of the Iſle of Man, for his uſe. It was granted, after diſpoſſeſſing Henry de Bello Monte, to Gilbert de Makaſkall during pleaſure, who having expended

expended 1215l. 3s. 4d. in defence of it againſt the Scots; and likewiſe laid out 380l. 17s. 6d. in victuals, which he delivered to the governor of the caſtle of Carliſle, to victual it againſt the Scots; had both theſe ſums allowed him, upon his petition, and was ordered to be paid.

For the ſucceſſion of governors from Sir John Stanley's time, ſee page 22.

APPENDIX.

Manks Magna Charta.

HAVING noticed this act in pages 140, 141, and recollecting that it has not appeared in any work printed in England, I am induced to preſent it to the reader in this place; together with its explanatory act.

An ACT, for the perfect Settling and Confirmation of the Eſtates, Tenures, Fines, Rents, Suits, and Services of the Tenants of the Right Hon. JAMES *Earl of Derby, within the Iſle of Man, paſſed at a Tynwald-Court, holden at St. John's Chapel, within the ſaid Iſle, the 4th day of Feb.* 1703, *by the ſaid* JAMES *Earl of Derby, Lord of the ſaid Iſle;* ROBERT MAWDESLEY, *eſq; Governor; and the reſt of his ſaid Lordſhip's Officers; and twenty-four Keys, the Repreſentatives of the ſaid Iſle.*

WHEREAS ſeveral diſputes, queſtions, and differences, have heretofore ariſen and been conteſted between the Lords of the ſaid Iſle, and their tenants, touching their eſtates, tenures, fines, rents, ſuits, and ſervices, to the great prejudice of the lords, and impoveriſhment of the tenants and people there, who, by that means, have been diſcouraged from making ſuch improvements as their eſtates were and are capable of: for the abſolute and perpetual aſcertaining whereof, and the avoiding of all ambiguities, doubts, and queſtions

that

that may or might, at any time hereafter, ariſe, or grow, touching or concerning the ſame, propoſals were made unto the ſaid James Earl of Derby, now Lord of the ſaid Iſle, at Lathome, the 8th day of Sept. laſt paſt, by Ewan Chriſtian, of Unerigg, in the county of Cumberland, eſq; John Stephenſon, of Balladoole; and Ewan Chriſtian, of Lewage, within the ſaid iſle, gentlemen; who, by an inſtrument under the hands of the twenty-four Keys, now remaining upon record, were impowered to treat concerning the ſame, as well for and on behalf of themſelves, as all and every the tenants within the ſaid iſle, in manner following:

Tenures confirmed. 1ſt. That in caſe his lordſhip would be pleaſed to declare and confirm unto his tenants their ancient and cuſtomary eſtates of inheritance in their reſpective tenements, deſcendible from anceſtor to heir, according to the laws and cuſtoms of the ſaid iſle, that then the ſaid tenants ſhould, in conſideration thereof, advance and pay unto his ſaid lordſhip, the ſame fines which they ſeverally and reſpectively paid for their ſeveral and reſpective tenements, at the general fining, which was in or about the year of our Lord 1643: except where any tenant, or tenants, have or hath one or more life or lives in being: and that then, and in ſuch caſe, he or they ſhould ſeverally and reſpectively pay two-thirds, only, of the ſaid general fine, for their reſpective tenements.

Alienation. 2dly. That upon the change of any tenant, by death or alienation, the next ſucceeding heir, or alliance, ſhould pay unto the lord of the ſaid iſle for the time being, the third *Fines.* part of the ſaid entire ſum which was paid for a fine at the ſaid general fining, in manner following: that is to ſay, in caſe of the change of a tenant by death, then the ſaid fine ſhould be paid within twelve months after the death of ſuch tenant: and in caſe of the change or removal of a tenant by alienation, then the ſame ſhould be paid immediately after ſuch alienation made, proportionably to the lands and tenements which ſhould deſcend, or be aliened; and this to continue forever hereafter, as a fixed and a certain fine, upon every

every deſcent and alienation: Provided, nevertheleſs, that all intacks, cottages, and mills, which, by the laws and cuſtoms of the ſaid iſle, were and are reputed chattels, might be chargeable with debts, and deviſable by gift, grant, will, or aſſignment, as formerly accuſtomed, paying ſuch fines reſpectively as were paid at the general fining aforeſaid; to wit, the whole fine where there were no lives in being, and two parts thereof only where there were, and ſtill are, one or two lives in being; and a third part of the ſaid general fine, forever hereafter, upon every deſcent or alienation, as aforeſaid. *Intacks.*

3dly. That the tenants of the abbey lands, as well as the lord's tenants, ſhould be included in the ſaid propoſals, they and every of them paying the ſame fines that were agreed for, upon their late compoſitions, or leaſes, made in or about the year of our Lord 1606, (except ſuch as have one or more life or lives yet in being, to pay two parts only of the ſaid fine now) and a third part thereof always afterwards, upon the admittance of a new tenant, either upon death, or alienation, as aforeſaid: and alſo yielding, paying, performing, and doing the annual rents, cuſtoms, ſuits, and ſervices, as formerly and anciently accuſtomed; and that the tithes ariſing out of the abbey demeſnes, and reſerved by James, late Earl of Derby, upon the compoſition by him made in the year 1643; and afterwards by Charles, late Earl of Derby, granted to biſhop Barrow, (ſince deceaſed) and his ſucceſſors, for the uſe of the clergy of the ſaid iſle, ſhould be reſerved, and forever hereafter payable to them.

4thly. That the double rents of the quarterlands, as they were then payable, together with all other rents, ſuits, and ſervices payable out of thoſe, or any other eſtates within the ſaid iſle, ſhould be reſerved and payable, forever hereafter, as formerly, to the ſaid James Earl of Derby, his heirs and aſſigns, or to ſuch other perſon, or perſons, as for the time being ſhould be lord of the ſaid iſle; and that the ancient boons and carriages, payable by the reſpective tenants, ſhould be conſidered at a Tynwald-court. *Chief-rents.* *Boons and carriages.*

5thly. That

5thly. That if any tenant ſhould then after paſs away any part of his eſtate, either to any of his children, or other perſon whatſoever, by gift, grant, aſſignment, or any other deed or contract whatſoever, whereby to diveſt himſelf of the premiſes, that the ſame ſhould be eſteemed and accounted as an alienation within the intendment of the ſaid propoſals: or if any tenant who then had mortgaged, or ſhould thenceafter mortgage all, or any part of his meſſuages, lands, tenements, mills, cottages, intacks, or other hereditaments, unto any perſon, and ſhould not actually redeem the ſame, to his own proper uſe, within the ſpace of five years next after the commencement of the ſaid mortgage, that then ſuch mortgage ſhould be likewiſe looked upon, and reputed as an alienation; and the mortgagee ſhould be admitted tenant, and his name entered into the court-rolls, and ſhould pay the third part of the general fine, charged and chargeable upon the ſaid meſſuages, lands, tenements, milns, cottages, intacks, and hereditaments ſo mortgaged, or to be mortgaged, as aforeſaid: provided, nevertheleſs, that the mortgager ſhall have the power and liberty of redemption ſtill remaining in him, and is to be reſtored to the poſſeſſion of the premiſes, by law, or order of the Court of Chancery, as the matter will appear in equity; ſo that the ſame may be done within the ſpace of one and twenty years from the date of the ſaid mortgage, and not otherwiſe. And that all bills of mortgage already made, or hereafter to be made, ſhall be entered into the records within ſix months after the paſſing of the ſaid propoſals into a law, or within ſix months next after ſuch bills of mortgage were executed; otherwiſe ſuch bills to be of no effect in the law.

Alienation.

Mortgage.

Intacks. 6thly. That all new intacks, or incloſures, taken out of the commons, and all mills erected ſince the year 1643, that had not paid any fines, ſhould have a reaſonable fine ſet upon them by the governor, three of the lord's officers, and three of the twenty-four keys, to be appointed for that purpoſe; and that the fines ſo ſet by them ſhould be paid within ſix months next after the ſetting thereof; and that the third

third part of the ſaid fine ſo to be ſet as aforeſaid, ſhould, forever hereafter, be paid upon the change of every tenant, by death, alienation, or mortgage, as aforeſaid.

7thly. That all intacks, or mills, which ſhould then after be incloſed, or erected, ſhould pay ſuch fine and fines as ſhould be agreed on by the governor, and lord's officers; and that to be likewiſe a fixed and certain fine, to be forever hereafter paid by the tenants of the ſame, upon every deſcent, or alienation, in manner aforeſaid.

8thly. And that all ſuch intacks and cottages as had been taken out of the highways adjoining the quarterlands, or other eſtates, but not belonging to the ſame, ſhould not, nor were not intended to be included in the ſaid propoſals; but that ſuch intacks and cottages, (being complained of as great nuiſances) ſhould be referred to the conſideration of a Tynwald-court, to determine where the rents and fines, of and for ſuch intacks and cottages, might moſt conveniently be fixed.

9thly. That whereas the fine lately paid out of the eſtate called Lough Mallow and Dry Cloſes, was not comprized in the general fining in the year 1643, the ſame being ſince that time leaſed by Right Hon. Charles, late Earl of Derby; it was therefore (upon ſpecial conſideration had) propoſed that the ſaid eſtate ſhould only pay 120l. for the preſent fine: but if any of the lives nominated in the ſaid leaſe, made thereof by the ſaid late Earl Charles, ſhould be found to be ſtill in being, then only two-third parts of the ſaid 120l. ſhould be paid as a preſent fine; and a third part of the ſaid 120l. ſhould, forever hereafter, be paid as a fixed and certain fine, upon the change of any tenant, by death, alienation, or mortgage as aforeſaid. *Lough Mallow & Dry Cloſes.*

10thly. That the preſent fines ſhould be accepted and received according to the currency of money then within the ſaid iſle; and that one-third part thereof ſhould be paid within ſix months next after the paſſing of this act: another third part ſhould be paid at the end of twelve months now next enſuing; and the laſt payment to be made within ſix months then

then next following: ſo that the whole ſhould be paid within eighteen months next after the paſſing of this act.

11thly. That the ancient rents (except only on ſuch lands as were then in the lord's hands) ſhould, for the future, be preſerved by the Setting Queſt; and that the tenants' names ſhould be entered in the court rolls, as formerly; and that when any tenant ſhould come to any eſtate, by death, alienation, or mortgage, ſuch tenant ſhould be obliged to give notice thereof to the ſetting queſt of the pariſh where ſuch eſtate lay, ſome time before the next ſheading court that ſhould be holden after he became tenant to the ſaid eſtate, to the intent that the ſaid inqueſt might preſent the ſaid tenant's name to the court, (which they ſhould, upon oath, be obliged to do, at every ſheading court, as oft as any ſuch ſhould happen) to the end that ſuch tenant's name might be entered upon record, either by himſelf or ſome other perſon in his behalf, whereby the lord's fines might be had and received, at ſuch time and in ſuch manner, as are hereinbefore, for that purpoſe, limited and appointed, without fraud or concealment: and if the ſaid tenant ſhould refuſe, or fail to have his name entered accordingly, at the ſaid court, that then ſuch tenant ſo refuſing, or neglecting, ſhould be fined in 3l. to the lord for the time being; and that, upon the change of any tenant, by death, alienation, or mortgage, one ſingle perſon, and no more, ſhould be admitted, unleſs he became tenant in the right of his wife, and not otherwiſe.

Entries by the Setting Queſt.

And laſtly, That all the before-mentioned propoſals, and every matter and thing therein contained, ſhould forthwith be paſſed into a law, and confirmed by the authority of a Tynwald-court, ſaving always to the lord all ſuch royalties and regalties, in and concerning the premiſes, as were inveſted in his lordſhip by virtue of his prerogatives within the ſaid iſle. And the ſaid James Earl of Derby, out of his great zeal and care for the welfare and quiet of his people, and to the end that ſuch eſtabliſhment might be treated and agreed upon, as might complete and forever confirm a conſtant mutual love

and

and friendſhip between the lords of the ſaid iſle and their people, did nominate and appoint the forenamed Robert Mawdeſley, Thomas Lord Biſhop of Sodor and Man, and Nicholas Starkie, eſq; commiſſioners, to treat and conſult with the ſaid Ewan Chriſtian, John Stephenſon, and Ewan Chriſtian, of Lewaige, concerning the ſaid propoſals, which were conſented and agreed unto by all parties commiſſionated for that purpoſe, (as in and by the ſaid propoſals, enrolled and remaining upon record, in the comptroller's office, within the ſaid iſle, more at large doth and may appear;) and the ſaid Right Hon. James Earl of Derby, and all and ſingular the tenants and inhabitants within the ſaid iſle, and members of the ſame, are contented and well pleaſed that the ſaid propoſals, and all things therein contained, ſhall be ratified and confirmed by an act of Tynwald-court.

May it therefore pleaſe your lordſhip, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the ſaid James Earl of Derby, now lord of the ſaid iſle, by and with the advice and conſent of the ſaid governor, and the reſt of his lordſhip's officers, and by the twenty-four keys in this preſent Tynwald-court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that the ſaid propoſals, and every clauſe, article, ſentence, matter, and thing in the ſame contained, ſhall ſtand and be ratified, allowed, approved of, and confirmed, by the authority of this preſent Tynwald-court; and that the ſaid propoſals ſhall ſtand and be of force to bind and conclude, as well the ſaid James Earl of Derby, his heirs and aſſigns, and all perſons claiming, or to claim from, by, or under him or them, or to his uſe, or in truſt for him, as the ſaid Ewan Chriſtian, John Stephenſon, and Ewan Chriſtian, of Lewaige, and all and ſingular other the tenants and inhabitants within the ſaid iſle, their and every of their heirs and aſſigns, and all perſons claiming, or to claim from, by, or under them, or any of them, or to or for their uſe, or in truſt for them, or any of them, in all things, according to the purport, effect, and true meaning of the ſaid propoſals; and that every clauſe, article, ſentence, matter and thing in

the

the ſaid propoſals contained, ſhall, forever hereafter, ſtand, be, and remain, and be adjudged and taken to be of ſuch and the ſame force and effect, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſaid propoſals, and every clauſe, article, ſentence, matter, and thing therein contained, were eſpecially and particularly herein again expreſſed and repeated, and by the authority of this preſent court enacted.

And, be it further enacted, ordained, and declared, by the authority aforeſaid, that all eſtates made, or to be made, of any meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within the ſaid iſle, or members of the ſame, to any perſon or perſons, and his and their heirs, ſhall be, and ſhall be adjudged, eſteemed, and taken from the making or granting of ſuch eſtates, to be good and perfect cuſtomary eſtates of inheritance, deſcendible from anceſtor to heir, according to the laws and cuſtoms of the ſaid iſle, (except ſuch as are reputed chattels, as is before-mentioned:) and that all and every ſuch perſon and perſons, to whom any ſuch cuſtomary lands, tenements, or hereditaments, are, or ſhall be granted to him, and his heirs, according to the laws and cuſtoms of the ſaid iſle, ſhall be, and ſhall be adjudged, eſteemed, and taken, and are hereby declared to be ſeized thereof, as of good and perfect cuſtomary eſtates of inheritance, to them and their heirs, deſcendible from anceſtor to heir, according to the cuſtoms of the ſaid iſle: and that all and every the ſaid tenants of and within the ſaid iſle, and members of the ſame, as well all tenants in poſſeſſion as in reverſion, and remainder particularly or generally named, mentioned, or intended to be parties to the ſaid propoſals, and not hereby excluded, their and every of their reſpective heirs and aſſigns, ſhall and may, from henceforth for ever, quietly and peaceably have, hold, and enjoy, all their reſpective meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with their and every of their appertenances, to them and to their heirs ſeverally and reſpectively, as cuſtomary tenants of and within the ſaid iſle, againſt the ſaid James Earl of Derby, his heirs and aſſigns, and againſt all and every other other perſon

or

or perſons, claiming or to claim, from, by, or under him or them, or any of them: all and ſingular the tenants within the ſaid iſle, and members of the ſame, their heirs and aſſigns, and all and every other perſon, or perſons, claiming, or to claim from, by, or under them, or any of them, repectively yielding, paying, performing, and doing unto the ſaid James Earl of Derby, his heirs and aſſigns, and all and every other the lords of the ſaid iſle for the time being, ſuch yearly rents, boons, ſuits, and ſervices, as herein-before are mentioned, and which now are, or heretofore have been, uſually paid and performed: and alſo paying unto the ſaid James Earl of Derby, his heirs and aſſigns, ſuch general and other fines certain, as in the ſaid propoſals are alſo, for that purpoſe, particularly mentioned and expreſſed; ſaving always unto the ſaid James Earl of Derby, his heirs and aſſigns, and unto all and every other perſon and perſons, that ſhall, at any time hereafter, become lords of the ſaid iſle, all ſuch royalties, regalia, prerogatives, homages, fealties, eſcheats, forfeitures, ſeizures, mines, and minerals, of what kind and nature ſoever, quarries, and delfs of flag, ſlate, and ſtone, franchiſes, liberties, privileges, and juriſdictions whatſoever, as now are, or at any time heretofore have been inveſted, in the ſaid James Earl of Derby, or in any of his anceſtors, lords of the ſaid iſle; and ſaving, nevertheleſs, to all and every perſon and perſons, bodies politic and corporate, their heirs and ſucceſſors, (other than the ſaid James Earl of Derby, his heirs and aſſigns) all ſuch actions, eſtate, right, title, intereſt, uſe, truſt, claim, and demand whatſoever, in law or equity, as they or any of them have, may, ſhould, or ought to have, of, into, or out of the ſaid iſle, or any part thereof, and in ſuch ſort and manner as if this act had never been made: Provided that ſuch perſon or perſons, their heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, do yield, pay, perform, and do unto the ſaid James Earl of Derby, his heirs and aſſigns, and to all and every other the lords of the ſaid iſle for the time being, the ſeveral yearly rents, boons, ſuits, and ſervices, that have been accuſtomarily and uſually paid for the eſtates which they

they or any of them ſhall or may make any claim or title to; and do alſo pay unto the ſaid lord and lords of the ſaid iſle for the time being, all ſuch fines certain for the ſame, and in ſuch manner and form, as in the ſaid propoſals are particularly mentioned and agreed unto, and not otherwiſe. And it is further provided, that nothing in the ſaid ſaving ſhall impeach, or be prejudicial to, or be conſtrued to impeach, or be prejudicial to, the ſettlement of the nature and quality of the eſtates, tenures, fines, rents, ſuits, and ſervices, which hereby, and by the ſaid propoſals are agreed upon, and intended to be enacted, granted, and confirmed: any thing in the ſaid ſaving to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Note, That it is agreed and conſented unto, by the governor, officers, and twenty-four keys aforeſaid, at the ſigning hereof, that this act ſhall be no way conſtrued and taken, to free and diſcharge the tenants and inhabitants of this iſle from giving their beſt aſſiſtance, or ſupply, for the defence of this iſle, in time of war, or other imminent danger, in ſuch manner as ſhall be agreed upon by the governor, officers, and twenty-four keys of the iſland for the time being, as occaſion and neceſſity will require.——(Signed, &c.)

I do hereby declare my full and free conſent to this Act of Settlement, (ſaving and except ſo much thereof as relates to the tithes ariſing out of the abbey demeſnes therein mentioned to be ſold by Charles, late Earl of Derby, to Biſhop Barrow, and the ſeveral rectories of Kk. Chriſt Lezayre, Kk. Marown, Kk. Lonan, Kk. Conchan, Kk. Malew, Kk. Maughold, Kirk Arbory, Kk. Chriſt Ruſhen, Kk. Michael, and Kk. St. Anne, with their and every of their appertenances, and all tenths and tithes renewing, growing within, or belonging to the ſaid rectories; and all oblations, obventions, penſions, rights, and duties thereunto belonging or appertaining, which were, by indenture, bearing date the 11t day of Nov. 1666, made between the ſaid Charles, Earl

Earl of Derby, of the one part, and Iſaac, Lord Biſhop of Sodor and Man, and Jonathan Fletcher, archdeacon of the ſaid iſle, of the other part, granted, bargained, and ſold, to the biſhop and archdeacon, their executors and aſſigns, for ten thouſand years, at the ſeveral yearly rents and upon the truſts therein-mentioned; and ſuch eſtate, right, title, intereſt, claim, and demand, as I have or may, or can claim or demand of, into, or out of the ſame, as if this act had never been made or paſſed. And I do hereby confirm this act, (except as aforeſaid) according to my undoubted prerogative within the ſaid iſle, and require that the ſaid act be publiſhed at the next Tynwald-court, in uſual manner.

DERBY.

At a Tynwald-court, holden at St. John's chapel, the 6th of June, anno Dom. 1704.

The foregoing Act of Settlement, being confirmed by our Honourable Lord, in manner as aforeſaid, was this day publickly proclaimed, upon the Tynwald-hill, according to ancient form and cuſtom. As witneſs our hands, the day and year above-written.——(Signed, &c.)

INSULA MONÆ. ACTS likewiſe paſſed by the Right Hon. JAMES, Earl of Derby, Lord of the ſaid Iſle, and by his Governor, officers, and twenty-four Keys, the Repreſentatives thereof, at the before-mentioned Court of Tynwald, holden the fourth day of February, anno Dom. 1703.

WHEREAS by a clauſe in the before-mentioned act of ſettlement, the reſpective tenants and inhabitants of the ſaid iſle are obliged to pay (beſides their rents and fines therein contained and expreſſed) all other their dues, duties, and carriages, as have been formerly accuſtomed and expreſſed, and that the fixing and aſcertaining of the ſaid carriages is, by the ſaid act, left to the conſideration of a Tynwald-court.

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Be it therefore ordered, ordained, enacted, and declared, by the authority of the ſaid Court of Tynwald, that the tenants and inhabitants of this iſle ſhall pay and do their carriages to the lord as formerly accuſtomed, that is to ſay, four carriages from every quarter of land, and one carriage from every cottage and intackholder, within the ſaid iſle: and the ſame to be performed either by the labour of horſes, or ſervice of men, as the governor ſhall think fit to order, and as hath been formerly accuſtomed; and that theſe carriages ſhall be taken for the lord's uſe, as his lordſhip, or the governor for the time being, ſhall think fit to employ them; and that no tenant ſhall be exempt from doing of theſe carriages, but ſuch as have been legally accuſtomed to be freed thereof.

Alſo, Whereas by another clauſe in the aforeſaid act of ſettlement, all perſons who then had mortgaged, or ſhould thenceafter mortgage, all or any part of his meſſuages, lands, tenements, mills, cottages, intacks, or other hereditaments, unto any perſon, and ſhould not actually redeem the ſame to his own proper uſe, within the ſpace of five years next after the commencement of the ſaid mortgage, that then ſuch mortgage ſhould be looked upon as an alienation, and the mortgagee admitted as tenant to the ſame, in ſuch manner, and on ſuch terms, as in and by the ſaid clauſe is fully mentioned and expreſſed. And foraſmuch as it is conceived that ſeveral fraudulent bargains may be made, by letting of lands, tenements, mills, cottages, intacks, and other hereditaments, for the ſecurity of money, under other notions than that of a mortgage, to defraud our honourable lord of his fine: Be it therefore ordered, ordained, and enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that all ſuch bargains as ſhall hereafter be made, and given for the ſecurity of any ſum of money, upon lands, tenements, mills, cottages, intacks, and other hereditaments, as aforeſaid, longer than for the term of five years, ſhall be declared and taken to be a mortgage within the intendment of the ſaid act, unleſs the Court of Chancery within this iſle ſhall adjudge it otherwiſe: and that the mortgagee ſhall be liable to pay ſuch

fine

fine for the ſame, as in and by the ſaid clauſe inſerted in the ſaid act, is mentioned and declared.

And alſo, Whereas by another clauſe in the aforeſaid act of ſettlement, it is mentioned and expreſſed, that all ſuch intacks and cottages as had been taken out of the highways adjoining to the quarterlands, or other eſtates, but not belonging to the ſame, ſhould not, nor were not intended to be included in the ſaid act of ſettlement: but that ſuch intacks and cottages (being complained of as great nuiſances) ſhould be referred to the conſideration of a Tynwald-court, to determine where the rents and fines of and for ſuch intacks and cottages might moſt conveniently be fixed. Be it therefore hereby ordered, ordained, and enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that the rents and fines of all ſuch cottages and intacks, taken out of the highways adjoining to any quarterlands, or other eſtates, whether they belong to the lord or barons, being taken to rent in or ſince the year of our Lord 1610, are to be paid by thoſe farmers and tenants, or other perſons, unto whoſe lands and tenements theſe cottages and intacks do adjoin, and they to become tenants thenceforward to the lord, for the ſaid cottages and intacks; and that the ſaid tenants and inhabitants dwelling in and poſſeſſing thoſe cottages and intacks, ſhall henceforward become ſub-tenants to the ſaid farmers, tenants, and other perſons, upon ſuch reaſonable terms as can be agreed upon betwixt them, or as ſhall be thought reaſonable by the Court of Chancery of this iſland: and if any ſuch cottage or intackholder do not ſubmit to ſuch terms as the court ſhall order therein, then ſuch cottage or intackholder is to be ejected out of the ſaid holding, and a jury of four men ſworn to value what improvements he has made on the ſame; which ſaid value (being approved of by the court) the ſaid farmer, tenant, or other perſon, is to pay and reimburſe unto the ſaid cottage or intackholder, and thereupon to be immediately poſſeſſed of the ſame, and have liberty to diſpoſe of the ſaid cottage, or intack, to whom and to what uſes he ſhall think fitting. Provided always, that ſuch farmer, tenants, or other

perſons, unto whoſe lands ſuch cottages or intacks do adjoin, complaining of ſuch to be a nuiſance, ſhall be obliged to make the ſame appear to be ſo, within eighteen months next after the date hereof, otherwiſe, and in default thereof, the ſaid cottage or intackholder ſhall have and enjoy the ſame on the like terms that other cottages and intacks are held and enjoyed within this iſle, by virtue of the ſaid act of ſettlement, without any diſturbance of the ſaid farmer, tenant, or other perſon, at any time after the ſaid eighteen months are determined and expired. And it is likewiſe provided and declared, that all highways out of which any intacks or cottages have been taken, that ſhall be found not to be eighteen feet broad, according as the ſtatute provides, ſhall be enlarged out of the ſaid intacks or cottages (when complained of) at any time hereafter; any thing herein-mentioned to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas, in the ſaving part of the ſaid act of ſettlement, it is mentioned and declared, that all quarries and delfs of flag, ſlate, and ſtone, are reſerved to his lordſhip and his heirs, as a royalty and prerogative belonging to them within this iſle: which part of the ſaid act ſeems to reſtrain the farmers and tenants of the ſaid iſle from digging, and getting ſuch ſort of common ſtone as might be neceſſary for building, and making of other improvements on their eſtates and tenements: be it therefore enacted, ordained, and declared, by the authority aforeſaid, that, notwithſtanding the general words in the ſaid act of ſettlement, every tenant and farmer ſhall, nevertheleſs, have free liberty of digging, raiſing, and diſpoſing of all ſorts of ſtones and ſlates upon their reſpective tenements, as hath been formerly accuſtomed; ſo that they be employed only for their own uſe, and for the improvement of their own and neighbours eſtates and tenements, and that they ſhall not diſpoſe or make merchandize of the ſame otherwiſe, without the licence or liberty of the lord or governor of the ſaid iſle firſt had and obtained for the ſame: and if any farmer, or inhabitant, having a quarry or quarries of limeſtone,

or

or other common ſtone, on his or their grounds, ſhall obſtinately refuſe or deny liberty to any other perſon or perſons, to dig or get ſuch limeſtone, or other ſtones, for the improvement of his or their lands, or tenements, or otherwiſe, without paying him a high and unreaſonable conſideration for the ſame, then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the governor of this iſle for the time being, to interpoſe, and order that ſuch perſon, or perſons, as ſtand in need of ſuch limeſtones, or other ſtones, may dig, raiſe, and carry away as much as will be neceſſary for his or their uſe, paying unto the farmer, or inhabitant, on whoſe lands the ſame ſhall be ſo gotten, ſuch moderate and reaſonable ſatisfaction, as the governor, in his diſcretion, ſhall think fit to order and allow.

(Signed by the officers and Keys.)

Theſe four acts relating to the ſettlement, are likewiſe allowed of and confirmed, by me, and ordered to be in like manner publiſhed at the next Tynwald-court. DERBY.

At a Tynwald-court, holden at St. John's chapel, the 6th day of June, anno Dom. 1704.

The foregoing four acts relating to the ſettlement, viz. an act touching carriages, &c. an act concerning alienations and mortgages; an act touching intacks and cottages; and an act concerning quarries and delfs, &c. were this day publickly proclaimed, upon the Tynwald-hill, according to ancient form and cuſtom. As witneſs our hands, the day and year above written.——(Signed by the officers and keys.)

POSTSCRIPT.

BY the act at preſent under conſideration of the Britiſh Parliament, (July 1798) the following proviſions are probably to take place, for the encouragement of the trade and the manufactures of the iſland, and for the prevention of ſmuggling:—

So much of the act of 20 Geo. III. [ſee page 79] granting additional duties on certain importations into the iſland, and for better regulating the trade, and ſecuring the revenues, as permits the exportation of Britiſh ſpirits from any port in England to the iſland, is to be repealed; and a limited quantity of brandy and Geneva permitted to be imported, under a duty of 3s. per gallon, with certain reſtrictions.

An additional quantity of tobacco, under a duty of 3d. per pound, is to be permitted to be exported annually from England to the iſland.

The duty on Britiſh hops imported is to be annulled, and a duty of 1¼d. impoſed on every pound imported into the iſland. The drawback of the whole duties on Britiſh hops to be allowed on exportation thereof to the iſland.

The quantity of wine imported to be limited, with an additional duty of 8l. per ton. [See page 79.]

Cotton yarn and cotton cloth, of the iſland manufacture, to be permitted, under certain reſtrictions, to be imported into Great-Britain, without payment of any cuſtom duty. But no cotton yarn, or cotton cloth, is to be permitted

to

to be imported into the iſland from any place whatſoever but Great-Britain.

A limited number of ſheep to be permitted to be exported annually from England to the iſland; and the drawback on ſilk goods imported into the iſland from Great-Britain to ceaſe. This I apprehend is to be the baſis of the act about to take place.

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